

PEOPLE

'Tour Optics

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously in
Paris, London, Tokyo,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseilles

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,495

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

LONDON, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1984

Algeria	4,600 Dr.	Ireland	15,160	Norway	—
Australia	4,450 P.	Italy	1,100	Norway	—
Bahrain	4,450 Dr.	Japan	450	Portugal	—
Bangladesh	40 B.t.	Korea	5,100	Côte d'Ivoire	4,500 Dr.
Canada	4,120	Malta	500	Finland	70 P.
Cyprus	4,000 Mills	Morocco	500	Saudi Arabia	100 Dr.
Denmark	7,100 Drs.	Lithuania	1,250	Spain	4,000 Dr.
Egypt	4,000 Dr.	Lybia	1,000	Turkey	4,000 Dr.
Finland	4,000 Dr.	Madagascar	500	U.S.	2,000 Dr.
Germany	3,500 D.M.	Malta	500	Turkey	1,500 Dr.
Great Britain	45 P.	Morocco	5,000	U.A.E.	4,500 Dr.
Greece	70 Dr.	Netherlands	2,500	U.S.S.R.	1,000 Dr.
Iraq	115 Dr.	Nigeria	1,700	Venezuela	100 Dr.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Archeologists Find Rare Mayan Tomb

By Grace Glueck
New York Times Service

IXCANIJO, Guatemala — Archeologists in the remote Petén jungle area of northern Guatemala have uncovered a painted Mayan tomb more than 1,500 years old, untouched by looters and in nearly perfect condition.

As the first painted tomb to be found intact in the Mayan lowlands since the early 1960's, it is considered by Mayan scholars to be a major discovery. Among its contents, including elaborate and mysterious wall paintings, pottery and a male skeleton wrapped in the remnants of a shroud, is a beautifully crafted jar with hieroglyphics and a screw-top lid that was gilded with amazement by the scientists.

Arriving by jeep two hours after the discovery, at noon on May 15, this reporter came upon a scene of intense, exhilarated activity. The euphoric mood of the archeologists, a team from the University of Texas and the Guatemalan government, became even more so later at dinner in their thatched-roof cookhouse at the campsite.

Arriving by jeep two hours after the discovery, at noon on May 15, this reporter came upon a scene of intense, exhilarated activity. The euphoric mood of the archeologists, a team from the University of Texas and the Guatemalan government, became even more so later at dinner in their thatched-roof cookhouse at the campsite.

when numerous toasts were offered with cans of beer.

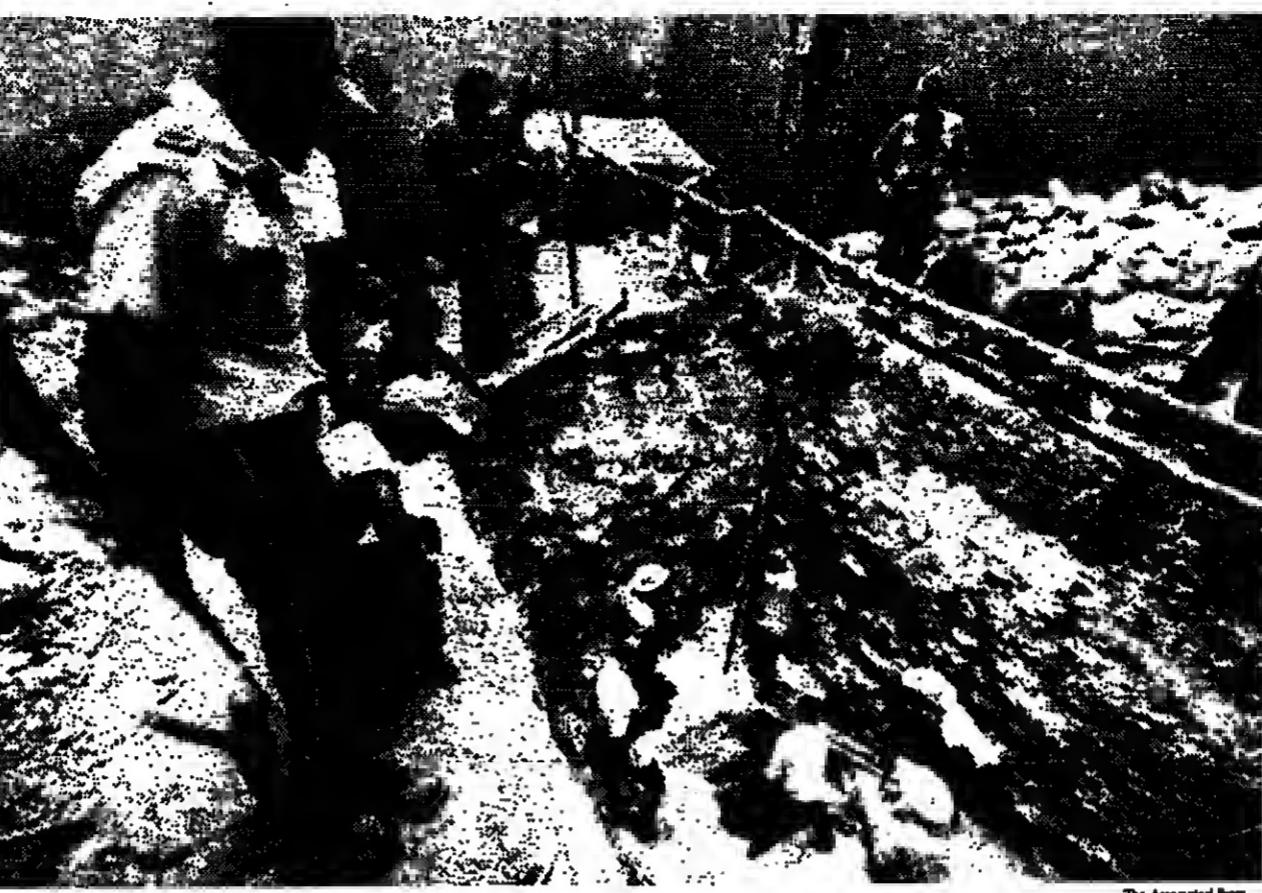
Earlier, as parrots chattered in the trees overhead, and Guatemalan government guards stood by with rifles and machetes to protect the excavation site from looters, the archeologists had worked furiously through the afternoon.

In a deep excavation pit they tried to clear the remaining rubble from the tomb entrance so that it could be entered, and its contents, first made visible by a tiny video camera thrust inside, seen at first hand.

"We do have a sense of elation," said Professor Richard E.W. Adams, the University of Texas anthropologist who is leading the expedition. "It's a time capsule that reflects the behavioral patterns of the period. You never know whether you're going to dig down and find just a bunch of rocks."

On the basis of what had been found thus far, Professor Adams speculated that the tomb had been built for a blood relative of a ruler buried in a large pyramid nearby. The ruler's tomb, decorated with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Archeologists lower a ladder into a 1,500-year-old Mayan tomb at the Rio Azul complex in northeast Guate-

mala. It is the first Mayan tomb to be uncovered intact in 20 years. Guards stand by to prevent looting.

The Associated Press

Israel Charges 25 Jews With Conducting Anti-Arab Terrorism

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Twenty-five Jews, most of them militant settlers from the West Bank and the Golan Heights, were formally charged Wednesday by Israel's state attorney with belonging to "a terrorist organization" that conducted or planned at least six violent attacks on Arabs in the last four years.

At the request of the defense attorneys, a judge continued the trial on "making the defendants' names public, reportedly out of fear of Arab reprisals against their families. Settlement leaders have said that the accused include some of the most prominent activists in

Gush Emunim, the main group behind the nationalist-religious settlement movement.

The assaults cited in the indictment included the planting of bombs that maimed two Arab mayors in the West Bank in 1980; a machine-gun and grenade attack on the Islamic University in Hebron that killed 3 Arabs and wounded 33 last summer; the planting of bombs that were discovered last month before they blew up five Arab buses; and a plot to blow up the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem, one of the holiest shrines in Islam.

The indictment, submitted in a Jerusalem court, was the first official declaration from security au-

thorities in a case that has galvanized Israel since the first arrests were made April 27.

The existence of what the Israeli press has come to call a "Jewish underground" has aroused strong feelings across the political spectrum. The terrorism has been denounced by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and some leaders of the Jewish settlement movement. But some settlement leaders have said it was justified, including a group of about 150 who demonstrated on Tuesday in memory of six Jews killed by Arab terrorists in a 1980 attack in Hebron. Some held placards with such slogans as, "We Demand Revenge! Death for Death! Blood for Blood!"

The demonstrators circulated petitions to enter some of the accused as candidates for the Knesset, Israel's parliament, in the July elections, figuring that if they won seats they would be protected by parliamentary immunity.

Many of the protesters said they understood the settlers' actions, in view of what they charged was the government's refusal to protect them sufficiently from attacks by Arabs.

Sandra Siengel, a schoolteacher from Qiryat Arba, near Hebron, said that all of her English students, 11 to 13 years old, felt the arrests of the men were unjustified, as did she.

Benny Kaizer, a Gush Emunim leader and head of the Regional Council of Samaria, which covers the northern half of the West Bank, said: "What is most important and most interesting is not what they did but what their motives were, and the background of events that drove good, sober and precious people to such acts. They didn't do it because they were bloodthirsty, but they were in a predicament where Jewish blood had become cheap."

The defendants themselves expressed no regrets, according to Israeli Army Radio. A reporter present at the end of Wednesday's court hearing said that they were smiling. One who admitted parti-

pating in the bombing of the mayors said: "The suspect decided to admit to the acts because they believe in the justification of what they did in principle."

Although the indictment gives no names, it assigns numbers to the defendants and describes their purported actions in minute detail, it portrays a sophisticated organization, possibly with military training, that managed to steal and otherwise obtain weapons and explosives from army depots, conduct surveillance, plan the operations coolly, execute attacks and escape without injury. Large quantities of weapons and explosives

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

House Panel Calls Casey Source of Carter Papers

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A congressional report released Wednesday identifies William J. Casey, manager of President Ronald Reagan's 1980 campaign and now director of the CIA, as the man who obtained briefing papers prepared for President Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Casey is implicated in a 2,400-page report, released by a House subcommittee, but the panel's yearlong investigation was unable to determine who on the Carter staff had provided the documents.

Mr. Casey was identified by James A. Baker 3d, White House chief of staff, as the source of the documents, which were used to prepare Mr. Reagan for a televised debate with Mr. Carter. Mr. Casey has repeatedly said that he had no recollection of having seen the briefing papers.

A spokesman for the CIA said Mr. Casey would have no comment until he had read the subcommittee report.

The report cited "independent testimony" from one or more witnesses upholding Mr. Baker's account, according to congressional sources.

The report also said the investigation found credible evidence that a crime had been committed, according to an aide familiar with the document.

The committee's Republicans, meanwhile, complained that they were not consulted in the preparation of the report. They said in a dissenting report, also made public Wednesday, that the evidence failed to support the committee's conclusions. They assailed the document as padded and diffuse. The Republicans placed the cost of the investigation at \$170,000.

The subcommittee chairman, Representative Donald J. Alouette, Democrat of Michigan, said Wednesday that "a very credible witness" had bolstered testimony that Mr. Casey received a copy of the Carter papers, United Press International reported from Washington.

The witness was identified in the report as Mr. Baker's executive assistant, Margaret Tutwiler. The report said that she "has stated under oath that Baker in essence told her before the Carter-Reagan debate that he had received Carter debate briefing material from Casey." It added: "Although Tutwiler is admittedly a loyal Baker aide, the subcommittee finds her a credible witness who provided significant support for Baker's testimony."

Mr. Alouette said the study concludes that the papers were "government property," and their placement may have been a crime.

Mr. Alouette urged on Tuesday that an independent counsel be appointed to inquire further into the

matter. A federal judge ordered such an appointment May 15, but the Reagan administration is appealing the order. In an inquiry last year, the Justice Department found no evidence of a crime.

The subcommittee recommends that the independent counsel pay particular attention to the questionable and flatly contradictory statements made to the subcommittee during the course of its investigation." Mr. Alouette said in a letter to Attorney General William French Smith.

The report highlighted a memorandum of Sept. 12, 1980, from Robert Garrick to Edwin Meese 3d in which Mr. Garrick reported to Mr. Meese that he had no memory of the Carter camp and wants it circulated.

Mr. Garrick is a retired admiral and public relations specialist who worked on the campaign, and Mr. Meese was campaign chief of staff.

Mr. Meese, questioned in writing about the memorandum and his nomination to be attorney general, replied that he had "no knowledge of any effort" by the Reagan campaign "to obtain" any information from the Carter campaign or administration.

Mr. Alouette wrote that he did not make the recommendation about the independent counsel lightly. "After nearly 300 interviews, the obtaining of over 60 sworn affidavits and dozens of file searches, the subcommittee feels it has been thorough," the chairman wrote. "Nonetheless, it has not resolved all of the conflicts — a task that is difficult to accomplish with limited resources and an inherently political makeup."

The department spokesman, John Hughes, said Congress had been asked in the previous few days to defer action on the request "without prejudice" after close consultations between Washington and Amman.

He said the two countries had agreed that the program should be further reviewed and its costs reestimated. He stressed, however, that the United States expected to continue "to work closely with Jordan on peace and security issues of mutual interest." Last October, the U.S. Senate voted to bar secret funding of a Jordanian strike force.

William J. Casey

U.S. Drops Funds For Jordan Force

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has dropped a plan for equipping a Jordanian strike force for use in an emergency in the Gulf, pending a new estimate of the \$220-million cost, the State Department said Wednesday.

Mr. Hughes, questioned in writing about the memorandum and his nomination to be attorney general, replied that he had "no knowledge of any effort" by the Reagan campaign "to obtain" any information from the Carter campaign or administration.

Perhaps more important, it illustrates the milieu of tacit, widespread support that helps cushion the underground. In an atmosphere of dislike for the authorities, the danger of aid to the police is relatively slight.

"We can last many years," said a young woman who is part of the group that hid the deserter. "We have food, clothing, doctors, all that is necessary for a normal life. It was easier in the beginning. Now it is getting more difficult because people are becoming afraid."

The interview was set up through underground channels by apparently chance meetings in a church, on a street corner and travel both by car and public transportation.

So, on a fall night in 1981, he cut the identification insignia off his uniform, slipped out of the barracks and across the fields. He hid in the lot of a barn for three days and nights, living off the corn stored for the animals.

His father, he said, worked in Mongolia for three years to earn enough money for the cheapest Soviet car. He himself had worked as a mechanic, he said, but it was in an outdoor repair yard without warm clothing. He would have to wait eight years for an apartment, he went on. At this, several Poles listening exchanged glances, since they often have to wait 15 years or more.

He then stole a bicycle, found his way to Wroclaw and asked his way to Solidarity headquarters.

He went to the Swedish Embassy to seek asylum, but could not make

himself understood. He was told to come back with an interpreter. "The next day martial law was declared, and it was too late," he said.

Since then, he has been passed hand to hand through willing families, equipped with Polish identification papers and has learned enough of the language to venture forth to stores. But his main dream is to get to the West.

"My reasons are mainly economic, to find a better life," he said. "In the West, it is the individual who is important, not the party."

On domestic matters, President Reagan said that while he remained opposed to tax increases, he might have to review the tax structure

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

INSIDE



Richard von Weizsäcker accepts his election Wednesday by parliament as West Germany's president. Page 5.

■ Jesse L. Jackson urged that more convention delegates be awarded on the basis of statewide votes. Page 3.

■ The U.S. Army and Air Force reached an accord to curb inter-service rivalries. Page 3.

■ Liverpool faces bankruptcy and a clash with the Thatcher government. Page 5.

■ Ariane space has made its first commercial launch. Page 5.

■ A Salvadoran court has opened the trial in the killings of four American churchwomen in 1980. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Japan and the United States agree on a draft package to internationalize the yen. Page 9.

TOMORROW

■ Voice of the Andes has grown in 30 years to be the largest missionary station in the world.

Marcos Appears to Miss a Chance for Reconciliation With His Opponents

By William Branigin
New York Times Service

MANILA — Legislative elections last week in which the opposition scored gains were widely seen here as sending a message of discontent to President Ferdinand E. Marcos. But his actions since then

have left some opponents, diplomats and even supporters wondering whether he received it.

There has been no sign yet that Mr. Marcos is taking advantage of what these sources see as a rare opportunity: to promote a moderate opposition and further weaken leftist opponents who are already discredited because of an unsuccessful attempt to organize an election boycott.

Among those who most want to know more from such a reconciliation are the communist insurgents

of the New People's Army, who have been stepping up their campaign in the countryside.

But instead of trying to put the opposition's strong electoral showing and draw the alienated moderates back into a revitalized Philippine political process, Mr. Marcos's New Society Movement seems to be doing its utmost to roll back their gains and shut them out. This is reminiscent of those who advocated a boycott, some Marcos critics say.

Mr. Marcos has adopted a combative attitude toward the opposition, press critics and even a citizens' group that organized thousands of volunteer poll watchers and is widely credited with limiting voting fraud and other irregularities common in Philippine elections.

Syria Begins Gulf Mediation Effort By Sending 2 Officials to Tehran

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

BAHRAIN — At the apparent request of Saudi Arabia, Syria began a mediation mission Wednesday over the conflict in the Gulf. Two top Syrian officials were sent in Tehran.

A day after receiving a Saudi emissary with a message from King Fahd, President Hafez al-Assad

gave Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Farouk al-Sharaa a letter for President Ali Khamenei of Iran.

The contents of the message were not disclosed. But the publicity that official Syrian news organizations gave to the officials' departure reflected the importance Mr. Assad accorded the mission.

Such a trip appeared to underline his thesis that Syria's support

for Iran kept crucial communications channels open with Tehran for all the Arabs. Syria supports Iran in the war with Iraq.

Analysts suggested that Syria, which like Iran is an opponent of Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein, could do little more than urge caution on Tehran on behalf of Saudi Arabia and its five conservative oil states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

At this juncture, analysts said, the members of the council would be delighted if, in the words of the Syrian newspaper *Tishrin*, the mission succeeded in "minimizing the shipping war's 'repercussions for our Arab brothers and Iranian friends' and keeping other powers, notably the United States, out of the conflict."

The apparent Saudi encouragement of the mission reflected the Gulf Cooperation Council countries' concern not just over air attacks believed to have been carried out by Iran last week on Saudi and Kuwaiti tankers but also indirectly with the stepped-up Iraqi air raids that appeared to have prompted them.

He suggested that the Gulf states were better placed in deal with the problem. Until the past week the conservative Arab governments refused to do so.

After their initial fright, with visions of Iranian Islamic revolutionaries unseating their government if Iraq lost, the Gulf council countries largely learned to live with the war. Privately they found little to criticize in a situation that weakened and paralyzed their far stronger and more populous neighbors.

What changed that relative complacency was Iraq's decision to attack shipping in Iranian waters to deprive Tehran of oil income to finance the war.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, who for months has tried to force the superpowers to intervene and end the war he started, almost certainly hoped for U.S. intervention on his side.

The Iranians are warning strongly that if they are not able to export their oil from the Gulf, they will make certain that no one else can.

Last week, the foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council states of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain condemned the "Iranian aggression." But they said nothing about Iraq's responsibility and were unable to rally their Arab League colleagues behind efforts to invoke a joint Arab defense pact.

Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi foreign minister, said that his country would no longer stand by as spectators and watch the escalation in the Gulf war.

In the meantime, the sources said, Iraq is probably less than one million barrels a day, was now taking little more than 200,000 barrels, according to the sources.

The sources estimated that Iranian oil exports had fallen from 1.8 million barrels a day before the Iraqi air offensive began April 25 to probably less than one million barrels a day at present.

Iran, for example, which late last year was listing an estimated 450,000 barrels a day, was now taking little more than 200,000 barrels, according to the sources.

25 Charged As Terrorists

(Continued from Page 1) were found in their possession, according to army radio.

From the documents submitted to the court, it appears that the major attacks were planned and conducted by a core of activists, with others recruited for lesser roles in separate incidents.

Further indictments are expected.

Fifteen Jews were purportedly involved in the 1980 attack on the mayors, in which Bassam Shaka of Nablus lost both legs and Karim Khalaf of Ramallah lost a foot. An Israeli Druze demolition expert was blinded when a third bomb went off at the garage of Ibrahim Tawil el-Bireh.

The ring planned to bomb two other Arab leaders but did not succeed, the indictment says.

The indictment charges that six Jews were involved in the attack on Islamic College, including two who wrapped Arab headgear around their faces and fired into the campus with Soviet-made Kalashnikov assault rifles.

U.S. Consults On Gulf Aid

(Continued from Page 1) not succeeded in deterring the United States' European allies from accepting medium-range missiles and said that the Atlantic Alliance had never been stronger.

Mr. Reagan was asked how he could say that the European allies were "holding firm" on accepting cruise missiles when the Netherlands had not yet decided whether to accept them.

"When we came here, we found that there was disarray in the NATO alliance," he said. "That is no longer true."

He said other members of the alliance had agreed to accept the missiles, and that if the Dutch government decided not to accept them, there would be no "chain reaction" among the other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Pursuing suggestions from Professor Adams on the relationship of pyramid tombs to flanking structures, and making calculations based on those that had been rifled, he first dug on one side of the looted pyramid. Tomb 1, dated

1987, was found to contain a number of artifacts, including a small stone tablet with some inscriptions.

There have also been charges



Rogelio Moreno, center, shows how he would have prevented an attacker from harming Benigno S. Aquino Jr. In the foreground is a model of the airport assassination scene.

Aquino Guard Says He Did Not Carry Gun

The Associated Press

MANILA — A soldier who was escorting Benigno S. Aquino Jr. when the opposition leader was assassinated and on whose hands specie of possible gunpowder components were later found denied Wednesday that he was the assassin.

Constable Rogelio Moreno,

one of six soldiers guarding Mr. Aquino, told a board investigating the assassination that he did not kill Mr. Aquino and that he was not carrying a gun at Manila airport when the former senator returned in August from three years of voluntary exile in the United States.

A police report said six specks of gunpowder, were found on Constable Moreno's right hand and five on his left at a paraffin test taken two days after the assassination. This indicated he might have fired a gun within the previous few days.

Constable Moreno attributed these findings to the fact that he took target practice a day before Mr. Aquino arrived.

Organic material, possibly gunpowder, were found on Constable Moreno's right hand and five on his left at a paraffin test taken two days after the assassination. This indicated he might have fired a gun within the previous few days.

Constable Moreno attributed these findings to the fact that he took target practice a day before Mr. Aquino arrived.

1,500-Year-Old Mayan Tomb Found

(Continued from Page 1)

the spectacular wall paintings provided for those of regular rank had been stripped and looted.

The walls of the new tomb contained no immediately decipherable hieroglyphics, but the scientists hope eventually to determine the occupant's identity and find other important clues as to how the Mayans of that period lived.

They will be helped by the male skeleton, so fragile-looking it seemed almost a drawn outline in the reddish-brown earth in the tomb, dated from approximately A.D. 420 to 470, the Early Classic period of Mayan culture.

"As we got further down, we began to see signs of a tomb," Mr. Hall said. "The first indication was several layers of flint flakes placed in the platform masonry, which we knew was a Mayan funerary custom. Probing further, we saw a floor, and then as we widened the excavation, a dome began to appear above the floor. All this was very important evidence."

But by this time, toward the end of April, the team was facing the start of the rainy season, which lasts from May through early November and which would preclude further work on the site. Nevertheless, on the assumption that a find would be made, Professor Adams quickly returned to Washington on April 30, and obtained an emergency grant of \$40,000 from the National Geographic Society to continue the dig, which had already run one season in 1983.

An expert excavator from Tikal, the major Mayan restoration in Guatemala, was brought in. He perceived a relationship between the site and the tomb in the nearby looted pyramid. He suggested a cut through the platform at one end of the site, and it was in that process that the workmen put his foot through the plug of rubble.

After the video camera had made its survey, Mr. Hall carefully began to clear away fill from the tomb's entrance, probing patiently the archaeologist's standard small pickax, hoe and trowel. As he pried rocks and dirt into buckets, they were hauled up to the top of the pit by a workman. When the tomb's entrance had been sufficiently cleared, a short ladder was lowered to the floor of its corridor and Mr. Hall went in alone for a close look.

Professor Adams was next, and then Manuel Orrego, a Guatemalan archaeologist from the National Museum in Guatemala City.

The expedition, under the joint auspices of the Center for Archaeological Investigations at the University of Texas and the Guatemalan government, is heavily financed by the National Geographic Society, which publishes the National Geographic magazine, along with several other foundations.

The archaeologists' expectations were confirmed at the Rio Azul site when a workman's leg plunged through rock and dirt. Mr. Hall, 33, the archaeologist who is the associate director of the project, was able to glimpse a red ledge that overhung the small, cavelike burial chamber, cut into bedrock some 13 feet below the ground surface.

"It's painted!" he yelled excitedly to team members at the top of the excavation pit, and there was a tumult of cheers and whoops, and hugging.

The discovery of Tomb 19 came after long and careful preparation. Mr. Hall, a specialist in Texas archaeology, had made it his objective on this project to document the many looted tombs on the 467-acre (187-hectare) Rio Azul site.

"After that, I more than ever wanted to find one that was untouched," he said.

Pursuing suggestions from Professor Adams on the relationship of pyramid tombs to flanking structures, and making calculations based on those that had been rifled, he first dug on one side of the looted pyramid. Tomb 1, dated

1987, was found to contain a number of artifacts, including a small stone tablet with some inscriptions.

There have also been charges

WORLD BRIEFS

Chinese-Soviet Talks to Continue

BEIJING (AP) — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang said Wednesday that the Soviet Union's abrupt cancellation of a high-ranking mission to China this month would not affect regular talks aimed at improving relations between the Communist neighbors.

Mr. Zhao's remark at a news conference was China's first official comment on the cancellation by a Soviet first deputy prime minister, Ivan V. Arkhipov, who would have been the highest-level Kremlin official to visit China in 15 years.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited China in April.

Mr. Arkhipov was due to arrive May 10 for talks centered on trade. The Russians informed China on May 9 that he was not coming because of what they called inadequate preparations. Diplomats have speculated that Moscow canceled the visit because it coincided with fresh border fighting between China and Vietnam, the Kremlin's main Asian ally, and in show anger over the cordial welcome accorded to President Ronald Reagan when he visited

D BRIEFS

Talks to Continue

U.S. Army, Air Force Sign Accord

*Generals Hoping to Curb
Costly Service Rivalries*

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chiefs of the U.S. Army and Air Force, acknowledging that service rivalries have led them into costly duplications, have vowed to cooperate in developing future weapons and tactics.

General John A. Wickham Jr., the army chief of staff, said Tuesday that a 31-point agreement had been worked out during six months of negotiation. He described it as "historic" and "momentous." General Charles A. Gabriel of the air force called it "kind of revolutionary."

Senior military officials praised the agreement but noted that past attempts at cooperation had a mixed record. General Gabriel said the army and air force have "drifted a little bit away from" past agreements to work together.

"It's clear that if we go to war, we're going to go to war joint," General Wickham said, adding that he and General Gabriel "are trying to institutionalize a process that will lead to better jointness."

The agreement does not realign the basic roles of the two services, nor does it challenge what some critics have said is the primary area of wasteful duplication: the army's purchase of 7,000 expensive attack helicopters that perform a role similar to that of the close-support planes of the air force.

The agreement does, however, suggest some significant shifts in roles most of which remain to be worked out in further negotiations.

"Electronic warfare systems were being built for both of us in the same building by the same contractor," General Gabriel said. The air force agreed to cancel development of its system, code-named Comfy Challenge, and rely on the army to come up with an improved system to jam enemy radars.

Another casualty of the six-month review was Assult Breaker, a favorite "program of the future" of the Pentagon's researchers. Assult Breaker envisioned a joint air-force-army missile that could destroy tanks and airplanes far behind enemy lines. The services concluded that the program would be too expensive, and they decided to produce separate missiles.

Commanders in both services said that they expect resistance to their plans for cooperation from officers who distrust other services or worry that their own careers may be harmed.

An army general said there are others who believe in cooperation but that "they're so damn outnumbered, so much a victim of their cultural service upbringing."

The air force and navy signed a similar agreement on a smaller scale in 1975 and refined it in 1982.

MORE NEWS IN LESS TIME
THE WORLD IN 16 PAGES
DAILY IN THE INT'L



SHUTTLE CREW — The crew of the space shuttle Discovery, due to start its maiden flight on June 20, before a mock-up of the craft in Houston. They are, left to right, Charles Walker, Judy Resnik, the second U.S. woman astronaut, Mike Coats, Henry Hartfield Jr., the mission commander, Steve Hawley and Richard "Mike" Mullane.

Jackson Urges That More Delegates Be Awarded by Overall Vote in States

By Ronald Smothers
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Rev.

Jesse L. Jackson has urged that more delegates to the Democratic National Convention be awarded on the basis of a candidate's state-wide vote in a primary election, with less emphasis on the tally in congressional districts.

Mr. Jackson has been contending that he is not getting a fair share of delegates. He has about 302 but says he deserves twice as many.

According to United Press International, Walter F. Mondale has 1,596 delegates and Senator Gary Hart 954, with 383 uncommitted or pledged to others. At least 1,967 of the 3,933 delegate votes are needed to win the nomination.

The proposal by Mr. Jackson was made Tuesday at a meeting with Charles T. Manatt, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Three weeks ago it appeared that the two had reached a compromise that might avert a showdown at the convention in San Francisco.

At the earlier meeting, Mr. Manatt urged state party officials to consider Mr. Jackson's vote totals in picking some at-large delegates. But the slow progress in those efforts prompted Mr. Jackson to intensify his criticism.

Although he has not threatened to walk out of the convention, he continued Tuesday to say he would press for "relief within the context of our party."

At a news conference with Mr. Jackson after their meeting, Mr. Manatt said the candidate's ideas were "quite interesting" and should be given "credence." But he continued to assert that the party rules would not be changed.

Mr. Jackson said many of his supporters in urban areas who voted in large numbers had not seen that turnout reflected in the awarding of delegates. His principal example was in the caucuses in Texas on May 5, where the number of people supporting him in certain precincts far exceeded the number he needed to win all the precinct's delegates for the next step in the selection process.

After winning such a precinct, he said, that "surplus" of votes failed to have any impact. He termed those voters "disenfranchised" in violation of the one-man, one-vote principle.

"I was a solid second in votes cast in the state and third in the number of delegates awarded," he said of Texas. He argued that "given the pattern of closed housing markets" for blacks, this "undercuts our ability to operate beyond a gerrymandered domain."

Tuesday's meeting was a result of a letter that Mr. Jackson sent to Mr. Manatt two days ago in which he said the party chairman's efforts to persuade state party chairmen to make adjustments in the awarding of delegates had been "ineffective."

Mr. Jackson said Tuesday that so far only five states had awarded him additional delegates.

Since 1974 the party has made congressional districts or smaller units the major basis for awarding delegates. Currently 19 states have provisions for awarding some delegates based on statewide vote totals, but that complement is small in comparison to the number elected at the level of the congressional district.

Many Democrats held back until they saw how the Republicans were voting. A total of 104 Democrats voted for the measure and 148 voted against it.

■ Missouri Caucuses

Mr. Jackson won 11 of 51 delega-

tates in Missouri's congressional district caucuses, United Press International reported from Jefferson City, Missouri. Walter F. Mondale took 31, while Senator Gary Hart got 9. Missouri will send 86 delegates to the convention. The state completes its selection in a conven-

tion June 9.

When the Republicans "come up

with 50 percent" of their own members, "we'll oblige them," said Representative Tony Coelho, a Democrat of California, the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.

"We obviously have to get more Republicans to vote for the bill," said Bruce E. Thompson Jr., an assistant Treasury secretary.

Disputes over debt ceiling extensions have become common, and the extensions are sometimes linked to passage of other measures. Democrats are particularly sensitive when Republicans, by withholding support, force the Democrats to pass extensions and then campaign against them for doing so.

The rebellion against the short-term extension of the debt was a surprise, however. Congressional leaders had been hoping to pass the

short extension without much notice and then fold a bigger increase in borrowing authority — enough to get past the November elections — into a measure to reduce the deficit.

Describing Tuesday's measure as

"distasteful but necessary," Repre-

sentative Bill Frenzel, Republican of Minnesota, noted that it would finance spending that Congress has already approved.

But conservative Republicans argued against even the small ex-

tension Tuesday as a way of forcing

spending reductions. They de-

manded a roll-call vote, preventing the bill from getting through on a voice vote.

"The buck stops here," said Rep-

resentative William E. Dannemeyer,

Republican of California, adding that if Congress put an end to borrowing it would have to find a

way to cut spending.

Manley Hot Springs is a place

where land can be homesteaded and acquired for nothing, where a log cabin can be built with materials at hand for a few thousand dollars, where all the energy for heating can be cut in the surrounding forest. It is this isolation and atmosphere for independent living, Mr. Burke said, that attracts many people.

If there is a villain in the apparent killings here, many residents say, it is "the road," the road to Fairbanks that, when it was carved out of the wilderness a few years ago, was hauled here as a wonderful new link to the outside world. The road ends here. A few scattered settlements are farther north, but the only way in reach most of them is by boat or plane.

Moody, while search crews plumb the Tanana River in search of the seven missing residents, Mr. Manley mourned his missing, wondering why the tragedy occurred, and once again began to look with wariness on strangers from beyond their wilderness boundary.

Grief overtook the village in a

season when life here is normally at its best: the river is blue and flowing again after the spring thaw; temperatures are in the 60s; the earth, still mushy from the winter freeze, is beginning to sprout wildflowers and grass.

If there's an end of the line in America, perhaps this is it. Many newcomers, older residents say, are people who had moved west to California, then on to Washington or Idaho and finally to Alaska.

Manley Hot Springs is a place

"We get two or three of 'em every summer," said Miles Martin, a 32-year-old trapper who lives in a homesteaded cabin 80 miles (130 kilometers) up the Tanana River. "These dingbats don't have enough money to fly anywhere so they get in an old car and go until the road ends. They're losers. Some of them want to go on still, but they don't have the slightest idea of what they're doing."

"Last year," Mr. Martin went on, "we had a guy who said he wanted to walk to Siberia; we had another who brought a kayak and said he wanted to go on to Nome, which is about the stupidest thing you could imagine."

"Pretty sick, huh?" Mr. Burke said over his beer. "That's society now. We're in a sick society. You can't get away from it, even here."

But Joy Robert said: "We'll go on. Everybody will help everybody else."

Mass Murder Haunts the Alaskan Wild

Town of 75 Mourns Killing of 7 by a Fugitive Who Fled to Road's End

By Robert Lindsey

New York Times Service

MANLEY HOT SPRINGS, Alaska — It was 10 A.M. and already Mac Burke, a trapper and fisherman, had had three beers at Fairbanks, about 150 miles (240 kilometers) to the southeast.

A friend urged him to go easy, but, in tears, Mr. Burke said: "We all grieve in our own way, we all grieve in our own way."

Beside him, Johnny Andrew Jackson also ordered another beer. Mr. Jackson had lost a half-brother to the stranger who came to this remote hamlet last week and, according to the police, killed seven of its 75 or so residents, though none of the bodies has been found.

"He was running from something," Mr. Jackson said, "and then the road ended, and he couldn't run anymore, and then he took my brother's life, the brother whose diapers I used to change. This town will never get over what he did."

"It'll start all over again when they find the bodies," said DeAnna Crespin, the waitress at the Roadhouse, a rustic place paneled with cedar siding cut from the wilderness that stretches in all directions beyond it.

The trauma of Manley Hot Springs began last Thursday when, by one, townspeople began to vanish. Alice McVey became worried when she went down to the nearby Tanana River and saw that her husband, Joe, had left a six-pack of beer in his car. She also saw a boat that he had said he was going to launch.

When she told her friends that night that her husband was missing, she said, they reported that

House Delays Debt Ceiling Increase

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House Democrats have refused to go along with an increase in the government's borrowing authority until Republicans give more than token support for the politically touchy measure.

On a 263-150 vote Tuesday, the House rejected a proposal, backed by President Ronald Reagan and the House Democratic leadership, to raise the current debt limit by \$30 billion, from \$1.49 trillion to \$1.52 trillion, or enough to last through June 22.

With the Treasury estimating it is within a couple of days of reaching the current ceiling, Democrats indicated they would try again to pass the measure in a day or two, emphasizing that they expect more Republican votes on the second try.

Only 46 Republicans — roughly a quarter of the GOP membership of 166 — supported the measure, while 115 Republicans voted against it.

Many Democrats held back until they saw how the Republicans were voting. A total of 104 Democrats voted for the measure and 148 voted against it.

■ Missouri Caucuses

Mr. Jackson won 11 of 51 delega-

tions in Missouri's congressional district caucuses, United Press International reported from Jefferson City, Missouri. Walter F. Mondale took 31, while Senator Gary Hart got 9. Missouri will send 86 delegates to the convention. The state completes its selection in a conven-

tion June 9.

When the Republicans "come up

with 50 percent" of their own mem-

bers, "we'll oblige them," said Rep-

resentative Tony Coelho, a Demo-

crat of California, the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.

"We obviously have to get more Republi-

cans to vote for the bill," said Bruce E. Thompson Jr., an assistant Treasury secretary.

Disputes over debt ceiling exten-

sions have become common, and the extensions are sometimes linked to passage of other mea-

sures. Democrats are particu-

larly sensitive when Republicans, by

withholding support, force the

Democrats to pass extensions and then campaign against them for doing so.

The rebellion against the short-

term extension of the debt was a

surprise, however. Congressional

leaders had been hoping to pass the

bill on a voice vote.

"The buck stops here," said Rep-

resentative William E. Dannemeyer,

Republican of California, adding that if Congress put an end to borrowing it would have to find a

way to cut spending.

Manley Hot Springs is a place

nothing like before, when food price rises, to oil fields of harvested readers. They

will be back, as we were, for Windywood.

Consumer testing

Nothing like before, when food price rises, to oil fields of harvested readers. They

will be back, as we were, for Windywood.

Chill return

Nothing like before, when food price rises, to oil fields of harvested readers. They

will be back, as we were, for Windywood.

India

Natural losers

Nothing like before, when food price rises, to oil fields of harvested readers. They

will be back, as we were, for Windywood.

Argentina's chance

Nothing like before, when food price rises, to oil fields of harvested readers.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Soviet-American Freeze

There was a hint of a thaw in Soviet-American relations in mid-1983, but then the Soviets shot down the South Korean airliner, and since then it has been all freeze. Each time things look just about as bad as they can get, they get worse. Just in recent weeks the Soviets have ducked out of the Olympics for patently insufficient cause, and provoked a bumper strike (now in its fourth week today) by the most admired Soviet citizen in the world. The other day the Soviet defense minister declared that the Kremlin was putting the United States under a more threatening offshore nuclear gun, and the next day the foreign minister again spurned an European appeal to return to the arms control talks that his government walked out of last year. Tomorrow ...

Soviet people believe that the basic Soviet purpose is to frighten the West about "tomorrow" — to induce such alarm about the state of relations and the prospect of war that Western publics will force an accommodation to Soviet ways. Even those who think Ronald Reagan's ideology and arms program have made a substantial contribution to gridlock must admit the purposefulness of the Soviet campaign.

Look, for instance, at the rocket-ranking of the last year or so in the Soviets' own words: Its defense programs "make Japan a likely target for a nuclear response strike." Scandinavian countries are "to burn in the fire of nuclear war in the name of 'Atlantic solidarity.'" Helmut Kohl's election could result in West Germany "ascending a nuclear gallows."

Deployment of U.S. missiles could make all of fully "a Pompeii." This is the policy Kremlin spokesmen call "peacekeeping."

In the White House, Mr. Reagan's advisers are calculating how the impasse may affect his re-election campaign. As it stands now, the Kremlin is probably helping him. He must account for his share of the breakdown in relations — he offered a defense in his news conference Tuesday night — but the Democrats have the harder task of criticizing him without seeming to take the Soviet side.

On his part, Mr. Reagan has strengthened those in the Kremlin who are more interested in challenging than in cooperating in some ways with the United States. This has happened at a time when, because of the illnesses and political weaknesses of three successive leaders, the Kremlin has been going through its own — continuing — private "election."

The situation is not likely to change before 1985 at the earliest. The American people will have given a new judgment on the combination of firmness and flexibility they want in their foreign policy. The handful of Soviets in the leadership will have to respond somehow. In the right conditions, a breakthrough off — it would have to be mutual — might begin.

Meanwhile, although, as Mr. Reagan said Tuesday night, war is not imminent, this is a nasty and uncertain time, not one to be regarded as normal or desirable or, for that matter, sustainable for long without rising risk.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Duarte Rides the Tiger

There are a hundred and one ways to trap a tiger, Kipling said, and all of them are equally good. José Napoleón Duarte, El Salvador's president-elect, says he accepts the human rights conditions that the United States attaches to aid to his country but he thinks writing them into law is degrading and unnecessary. Very well. Mr. Duarte, a democrat, has mounted a tiger and earned the right to try it his way.

Judging by the reception given him in Washington, Mr. Duarte will be getting more of both economic and military help. Congress's task now is to channel it in a politically effective way. That means sending aid through, not around, Mr. Duarte. It means ending the cozy complicity between North American military advisers and anti-democrats in El Salvador's army. It means establishing Mr. Duarte as commander in chief over barracks that have dominated politics for most of this century. His inauguration in June will be the first lawful succession by an elected civilian since 1931 — and that last one was tolerated for just a few months. Next came General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez, called the Witch Doctor, a butcher of peasants whose name has been adopted by one of the infamous death squads.

Such is the history that has bred the Marxist insurgency. In Mr. Duarte's careful words,

But it is only a start. As a concession to the army, Mr. Duarte has invited Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova to remain defense minister. Mr. Vides Casanova commanded the National Guard in 1980 when four American churchwomen were raped and murdered by guardsmen. And Mr. Duarte, then provisional president of a non-elected junta, was unable to bring the murderers to justice. An unprecedented trial of five guardsmen finally began yesterday. But four years is a long time, and the trail of evidence is cold. This case is a shaming symbol of U.S. inability to upgrade what passes for justice in El Salvador. The Reagan administration has even suppressed its own researches into the facts of the case.

Let all that cease. If Mr. Duarte is to keep faith with his democratic well-wishers in the United States, he needs to write a satisfactory end to this affair. That could begin to repay the trust that he seeks for a brave attempt to tame the beasts to the Salvadoran jungle.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

London Views of the Kremlin

It is clear from almost every Soviet statement recently that the Communist leaders in Moscow hope to frighten the Western world into believing that President Reagan is the cause of all tension. The Soviet leadership obviously does not want Mr. Reagan to be re-elected. Just as obviously it wants to convince Europeans that Mr. Reagan's re-election would be a danger to them, too. Perhaps they feel that if they bend enough Western ears about the inquiry of Mr. Reagan and the urgent need for the cruise and Pershing missiles to be taken away from Europe again, they will achieve both the defeat of Mr. Reagan at the polls and the withdrawal of the missiles.

Western spokesmen in Moscow should thus, with persistence, press the point that it is only the refusal of the Soviets to resume negotiations which is holding up progress on arms control. Only the Soviets have walked away from negotiations. It would be quite wrong, and ultimately self-defeating, to allow their play to influence the nature of the Western arms control position. That should be developed for the moment when negotiations resume. If the Soviets are determined to wait until the outcome of the presidential election becomes more clear, then so be it. In the run of history, that is not long to wait.

— The Times.

Peter Ueberrath [president of the Los Angeles organizing committee] did not have enough clout even a few runs up the political ladder. The Soviets claim their Olympic attaché was told he was going to get a visa and was packed, with family ready to leave, when the State Department turned him down. That, Mr. Ueberrath believes, is where the anti-Olympic brigade in the Kremlin triggered off their cam-

aign in support of the attempts to get Mr. Reagan back in the White House, knowing that if that happened they would be justified in increasing their military readiness.

— John Rodda in *The Guardian*.

Konstantin Chernenko has celebrated — if that is the right word — his first 100 days of power with a series of policy statements, even threats, underlining just what sort of archetypal paranoid Communist Party boss the Russians are numbered with. It has become even more apparent since February that the Soviet Union is being run by a bunch of old men who have found themselves in a corner and have no idea how to get out of it. They blame all their troubles on Mr. Reagan and in their state of bewilderment think that by being tough across the board — over the Sakharovs, the Olympics, Afghanistan — they might help swing the presidential election against him. This could be a colossal misjudgment. And what then?

— The Daily Telegraph.

Chancellor Kohl has already expressed his concern. It will not be easy for President Mitterrand or [Foreign Secretary] Sir Geoffrey Howe to visit Moscow and remain silent if either of the [Sakharovs] should die. If the leaders in the Kremlin are serious about their desire to convince Europe of Soviet good intentions, they should realize that holding the Sakharovs is bad. There is no point, seemingly, in appealing to Soviet humanity. There is every point in emphasizing realpolitik. Recognize that the system is built upon the suppression of dissent. But sometimes it is possible to bargain the odd couple out. The Soviets are unable to allow the Sakharovs to live in peace in their homeland. Is it too much to ask that they allow them to die in peace abroad?

— The Guardian.

FROM OUR MAY 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: A Business Boom Has Begun
NEW YORK — A period of prosperity has begun throughout the United States, and representative men in every branch of industry agree that no such promise of an extended period of business activity has been given for a long time. A tacit understanding among business to wait until the tariff is revised before resuming activity, in order to see whether the new rates afford sufficient protection, has been broken by evidence that the Senate will not reduce the schedules below the danger point. All industries now know that the competition of sweat labor with highly-paid American protected labor will not be permitted under the new tariff, and advantage of this is being taken to inject new life into commercial conditions. Wall Street shows confidence.

1934: Indian Tribe Faces Extinction
GEORGETOWN, British Guiana — Extinction is drawing near for the Waiwai Indians, the once-powerful race of "white" Indians who populated British Guiana's unexplored hinterland in thousands at one time. Back in the colony's wild southern regions the numbers of the tribe have been dwindling until now there remain but eight survivors. The discovery was made by a survey party. Members of the party, pushing through dense jungle growths, came upon the tribe's remnants a few miles from the Brazil border. The handful of starved natives, grouped in a few huts, consisted chiefly of old men and women. Death was not more than a few years away for most of them, and to the explorers it appeared but a matter of time before the tribe would be extinct.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor RENE BONDY
Editor FRANCOIS DESMAISON
Deputy Editor RICHARD H. MORGAN
Deputy Editor STEPHAN W. CONAWAY
Associate Editor

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine,
France. Telephone: 747-1265 Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris.
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thuner.
Gén. Mgr. Alan Lecour, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 3-285618 Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. L. K. Rubin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2A 2AA. Tel. 01-830-0000.
S. A. subsidiary 52000 F. RCS Santena B 13201126 Commission Portefeuille No. 3431.
U. S. subscription \$2.00 per year. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



... but he might acquire a taste for this slop. He's in training, you know ...

In Europe: Looking Hard at American Enterprise

By Hobart Rowen

PARIS — The big story in Europe is not simply that the Common Market countries are more interested in American and Japanese technology, but that Europeans have begun to develop a new respect for the American entrepreneurial spirit, of which they were once contemptuous.

Europe's regulated, bureaucratic societies now have a grudging admiration for the more adventuresome, aggressive free market system. Sophisticated Europeans ascribe much of their lagging economic performance to this difference in approach.

An underlying problem has been the time, energy and money that the European Community has poured into protecting agriculture. Industry has played second fiddle. Nationalist pride and primitive capital markets keep European industrial companies from combining forces to compete with the IBM's and Somys.

The big shock for Europe this past year has been the sharp U.S. recovery from recession in the face of record real interest rates. This was totally unexpected. It is generally attributed to an understanding of the American economy from government regulation, and to American labor's willingness to join in the process. Many

Europeans today sound like Republicans in National Committee clones.

As New York Times correspondent John Vinocur has pointed out, the traditional anti-American of the French intellectuals has flipped.

The French, seeing the franc plunge in value while the dollar soars, have soured on François Mitterrand and socialism, and are beginning to sound downright pro-American.

Mr. Mitterrand was stunned by his recent trip to the United States, where he saw not only the high-tech outpourings of Silicon Valley, but for the first time understood the significance of cooperation between the business world and academia. The Bonn government, too, is beginning to catch on to this all-important nexus between the private corporation and campus research.

For the near future, European businessmen see themselves heavily dependent on the American "engine of growth." They doubt that there is any independent force left in Europe that will nurture their skimpier recovery once the U.S. boom tapers off.

Today the more daring European companies in Italy and France look

for American, rather than German or Dutch, partners. "They want trans-Atlantic, not European, connections," a diplomat says.

The country that seems to have more of the entrepreneurial spirit than any other is Italy. Although Frenchmen, Germans and Englishmen have always looked down their noses at their Italian neighbors, Italy boasts a thriving economy, having moved from a negative 3 to 4 percent rate of growth in 1983 to a positive 2 or 3 percent this year.

The discerning businessman in Europe today makes no attempt to disguise his awe at America's economic success under Ronald Reagan. Some Americans worry, as they should, at the maldistribution of the benefits of Reaganomics, which are concentrated in the middle and upper-income brackets. But Europe would be happy with a trickle-down result.

Officials and private citizens with whom I talked here and in Rome are openly envious of the strength of America, the power of the almighty dollar and especially the ability of the American economy to generate new jobs. In the past 10 years America has

created 25 million jobs; in Europe the figure is minus 3 million.

Most of the new American jobs have been in services, including high-tech, and most have been created by new, small companies. But in Europe, businessmen talk of the "exit cost." The statutory obligations for pensions, severance pay and other costs of getting out of business discourage European entrepreneurs from starting up in the first place. By contrast, new interpretations of the U.S. bankruptcy laws provide a cheap way of exiting from business obligations — a new management tool tantamount to a license for union-busting.

"Europeanism" and the contrasts between American progress and European foot-dragging can be exaggerated. But for the first time in the 23 years I have been coming to Europe as a reporter, I hear a common refrain that union work rules will have to become more flexible, and that welfare systems must be cut back. And if manufacturing companies cannot lick the United States and Japan, then they will have to join them, however great the resulting jolt to what meager unity remains in the European Community.

The Washington Post.

A Summit For a World Full of War

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — On Memorial Day, Monday, when Americans honor the men and women who died in the wars to end wars, we should look around the world.

According to the Center for Defense Information in Washington, more than four million people are engaged in 42 different wars, rebellions and civil uprisings, the most ominous of which is the Iraq-Iran war along the oil routes of the Gulf. It is interesting that in this "age of communications" most of these conflicts are almost invisible beyond the field of battle. Even the Center for Defense Information, a private organization that tries to monitor all this human carnage, can make only the wildest estimate that between one million and five million people have been killed in these struggles since the end of World War II.

For example, Amnesty International, another private group, reported the other day that more than 40,000 people had been killed so far during the conflict in El Salvador.

A question that is troubling and dividing Washington these days is what role the United States should play in many of these conflicts.

The Reagan administration tried direct military intervention in Lebanon and withdrew after the massacre of the marines. It has tried covert military operations through the CIA against Nicaragua without success and now it has a problem in the Gulf. It has said in the past that it would try to assure the safe passage of oil through the Gulf. It has provided military aid to Saudi Arabia and is now saying that it stands ready, if asked, to come forward with any necessary help, although this may require use of bases in Saudi Arabia.

Congress has a number of questions about all this: How does the United States intend to assure the safe passage of oil tankers in that region without direct military intervention? How would it stop the use of missiles against oil tankers without attacking the missile sites? What would all this do to the new U.S. security commitments to Israel?

These angles raise a more ominous question: whether the present drift back toward the Cold War with the Soviet Union is the beginning of or a substitute for total war. The assumption in Washington and in allied capitals is that it is the latter — that most of these current conflicts in the world are local by nature, although some of them are critical power moves between East and West for strategic or economic advantage.

This assumption is about the only good news we have in this memorial season — that despite the standoff between Moscow and Washington over nuclear weapons, the wars in this last quarter of the century will probably be limited, but nevertheless must not be allowed to tip the balance of power against the West.

It is for this reason that the Reagan administration has insisted, with the support of its major allies, on rebuilding and modernizing its military power and putting cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in Europe as a deterrent — and not as the provocation that Moscow fears.

When the allied leaders have their annual summit meeting in London next month, however, they are going to have to face again the hard question about how to deal with these limited wars, particularly in the Gulf region. It is not quite clear to the Congress why the president should write personal letters to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, offering American aid for bases to keep the oil flowing out of the Gulf, without specific military commitments from the allies, which rely on Middle East oil more than the United States does.

All the allies have their domestic political problems as they guess what the angry old men in the Kremlin will do and face half-truths in a rapidly changing and quarreling world. But if the common objective of the allies, as I believe, is the control of these limited wars to avoid another economic crash and another total war, they are going to have to get a little closer and share more of the burdens.

Meanwhile, the only new thing about this Memorial Day when we decorate the graves is that in so many places of the world, the suffering people cannot even find the graves.

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Germans and America

Regarding "Intellectual Europe Changes Sides on U.S. As Hero or Ogre" (*Opinions*, May 16):

Had John Vinocur read Ginter Gaus instead of reading what he wanted into it, he would have noticed that Mr. Gaus did not extol life under real existing socialism, but rather maintained that Germans on the other side of the border have stayed more in tune with their cultural heritage than their brothers on the western side. Mr. Vinocur himself appears to agree, as far as the Americanization of West Germany is concerned, when he states that "to the years after World War II, West Germany sought an identity, and a moral refuge, in being as American as it could manage."

Mr. Gaus observes that a similar identification with the Soviet Union did not take place on the other side, and thus that Germans there have remained truer to themselves in the cultural sphere. Is it wrong for people to have their own culture?

As Mr. Gaus points out, Germans in the Federal Republic have been "Americanized" for the wrong reasons. Obviously the search for identity must not deteriorate into a return to fascism. Germans have simply become a bit more inconvenient for their Western allies, who liked them just fine as penitent sinners. But part of rehabilitation after the sins of the Third Reich must be to allow national action, as in France or Britain.

Finally, I know plenty of young Americans who share the German distaste for some of America's actions at home and abroad. One need not be anti-American to dislike the activities of the current U.S. administration in Central America, its dismal record on environmental issues, its lack of concern for the fate of the old, sick and poor in its society. These are human concerns which transcend political boundaries and when young

Germans find them worth attacking, they simply show their concern for a side of "human rights" that is often conveniently forgotten.

</div

A Summit For a World Full of War

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

City of Liverpool Faces Bankruptcy

Thatcher Government, Leftist Council Head for Clash

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

LIVERPOOL, England — The question New Yorkers asked one another a decade ago — what happens if the city actually goes bankrupt? — now confronts this battered old port on the River Mersey.

Squeezed by a long period of economic decline and by spending restraint imposed by the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the City Council is threatening to approve an unbalanced and therefore illegal budget sometime in the next five or six weeks. If it does so, the authorities in London would have to take over and make draconian cuts in public services. And that, level-headed people say, might well lead on to a renewal of the rioting that scarred the Toxteth area three years ago.

A final effort to end the crisis began Monday, with low-level negotiations between local and national civil servants. But the council is now controlled by leftist Party militants who gained seats in the May 3 local elections. Their spokesman, Derek Hatton, the deputy leader, said that the election results constituted a mandate for their refusal to cut services or jobs or to raise property taxes enough to maintain them at the current levels.

There is no such thing as a man-

date for illegal action," responded Patrick Jenkin, the environment minister, who is responsible for local government. He said that there would be no substantial new allocations to Liverpool.

On the surface, things seem to be improving in Liverpool. A new landscaped precinct is being built around the neo-Gothic Anglican cathedral, a new plaza is under construction in front of the Walker Art Gallery, and the handsome old Albert Dock is being converted into a housing and shopping complex. Earlier this month, Queen Elizabeth II opened an International Garden Festival that reclaimed an other area on the riverfront.

For a few hours last weekend, there was an ebullient spirit in northwest England because Everton, one of Liverpool's two soccer teams, won the Football Association Cup, and paraded the trophy through the city atop an open bus.

But the city is still disfigured with rubble-strewn lots, with burned-out buildings and with other buildings whose shattered windows surely bespeak their dereliction. Nor has any answer been found for the sad decline of the port, once the greatest in Europe, which has been plagued by the advent of container ships, for which it lacked modern installations, and by the shift of British trade away from North America.

and toward the Continent, for which its competitors on the east and south coast are better situated.

In the Municipal Buildings, built on a heroic scale and decorated with splendid mosaics in Liverpool's era of magnificence, officials sit in offices grown shabby with the years and recite the doleful statistics. At the end of last year, unemployment in the metropolitan area stood at 21 percent; in the city itself, the total was probably about 28 percent, and among young people in inner-city wards it was probably close to 60 percent. According to the figures for September 1982, which have not been updated, there were 1,700 unskilled job-seekers for every vacancy.

In some wards, 9 families out of 10 have no car. In others, half of the children get free meals because their families are too poor to feed them properly.

The Anglican bishop of Liverpool, David Sheppard, said recently that "whole communities of the left-behind" were being created. Most working people, he added, "feel that governments, of whatever shade, whether in Liverpool Town Hall or in Westminster, do not understand or care."

Sir Trevor Jones, the Liberal who led the council until last year, asserted that Mr. Hatton and his friends were engaged in a "giant confidence trick" and would even-



Unemployed workers at a Liverpool rally last year, when 28 percent were jobless in the city.

nally give way by putting through an increase of 60 percent to 80 percent in property taxes. That, he said, would only succeed in damaging businesses and cost jobs in Liverpool.

"They're all Marxists," said Sir Trevor, who still sits on the council. "It's like switching on a gramophone to listen to them. Their policy is to create the maximum chaos — the more the misery, the merrier the militancy."

Labor's budget for this year calls for the expenditure of \$365 million.

Of that, the central government would normally provide about \$160 million. But the Thatcher government has imposed a target for each council and deducts money from its contribution if the target is exceeded. The Liverpool target is \$302 million; if it spent its planned \$365 million, the contribution from London would fall to \$39 million — a loss of \$121 million.

According to Alan Chape, who is leading the council's campaign against the government, property taxes would have to more than double to make up the shortfall, which is politically out of the question. No such increase has ever been levied by any important British city.

"We have inherited a legacy that cannot be dealt with on a local basis," Mr. Chape said. "Yet Mrs. Thatcher knows that she has no constituency in these old industrial cities — she has won twice without them — so she has no strategy to cope with their problems. As far as I am concerned, we could float off into the Irish Sea."

Karl Fagerholm Dies at 82; Was Finnish Prime Minister

The Associated Press

HELSINKI — Karl-August Fagerholm, 82, the former prime minister who steered Finland through the difficult days after World War II and narrowly missed being elected president, died Tuesday.

Mr. Fagerholm, a Social Democratic member of parliament for 35 years, was prime minister three times from 1948 to 1959, and social affairs minister in six governments before retiring from politics in 1966. In 1956, he lost a bid for the presidency by two votes in the electoral college. The winner was Urho Kekkonen, who served as president until 1982.

■ Other deaths:

Hugh Bryson, 69, an outspoken waterfront labor leader who went to prison during the McCarthy era for perjury when asked about Communist affiliations, Sunday in San Francisco.

Bill Holland, 76, the record-setting winner of the 1949 Indianapolis 500 auto race, Saturday in Tucson, Arizona, due to Alzheimer's disease.

Policeman Executed in China

Reuters

BEIJING — A policeman who took \$8,000 yuan (\$34,000) in cash, color televisions, watches and other items over five years to approve 66 exit visas has been executed, the Guangzhou Evening News reported Tuesday. The man had denied the charge.

Catalan President Is Charged With Embezzlement

Reuters

MADRID — The president of the Catalan autonomous government, Jordi Pujol, and 24 others were charged Wednesday with embezzlement and forgery in the management of Banca Catalana, a regional bank that collapsed in 1982, Attorney General Luis Buron said.

The legal action, which started before a Barcelona court less than a month after the nationalist leader was re-elected by a landslide in regional elections, was condemned by his Convergencia i Unio party as a political attack.

Mr. Pujol was the main force behind the growth of Banca Catalana from a small bank in 1958 to Spain's 10th largest group, and he served as chairman of the board until 1977. The group was taken over by the Bank of Spain in October 1982 after an audit showed it had irretrievable paper assets of 110 billion pesetas (\$733 million) and doubtful assets of 30 billion pesetas.

Ariane Launches First Commercial Satellite

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KOUROU, French Guiana — Europe has successfully completed its first commercial launch of a satellite, placing its 11-nation space program in direct competition for business with the U.S. space shuttle.

A three-stage Ariane rocket was launched Tuesday night from the space center in this French territory on the north coast of South America. Fifteen minutes later, it fired an American company's telecommunications satellite toward geostationary orbit 23,000 miles (36,800 kilometers) above the Earth.

Although it was the ninth launch of an Ariane rocket by the European Space Agency, it was the first purely commercial venture and, according to officials here, a complete success.

Prior to the launch, two countdowns were aborted because of what turned out to be minor problems.

After the third countdown was completed, President Francois Mitterrand of France immediately

sent congratulations to the ground crew here.

The ninth shot of Ariane is successful and shows once again the viability of the European launcher," Mr. Mitterrand said. "I add my wishes for the success of the ArianeSpace company which, for the first time, has carried out in its own name the launching operations and which is inaugurating the first commercial space transport line."

ArianeSpace is a French-controlled consortium of 47 European banks, aerospace companies and the French National Center for Space Studies. It was created to market the services of the European rocket.

The first private customer was GTE-Spacenet, which paid \$25 million to put its Spacenet-1 satellite in orbit. Fourteen other companies have signed contracts valued at \$765 million for the launch of 28 satellites through 1987.

ArianeSpace officials say they hope to win one-third of the market between now and 1995, which they estimate will involve the launching of 300 satellites.

The Spacenet-1 satellite, owned by GTE-Spacenet Corp. of McLean, Virginia, will not reach its final stationary orbit until an onboard rocket is fired Saturday.

The satellite is designed to provide voice, video and data communications services for commercial customers in the United States.

GTE officials said they had chosen the European rocket because it was available two years sooner than the shuttle, it was cheaper to use than NASA's expendable launcher vehicles and it could carry greater weight, allowing for more fuel to prolong the satellite's life span.

French shareholders own 59.25 percent of the company and West German shareholders account for 19.6 percent. Other shareholders, providing less than 5 percent of the company's capital, represent Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain and Sweden.

GTE paid ArianeSpace \$25 million for the launch. The company has contracted with ArianeSpace to launch two more satellites later this year.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

Von Weizsäcker Elected President in Bonn With Broad Political Support

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — Richard von Weizsäcker, the Christian Democrat mayor of Berlin, was elected Wednesday the sixth president of the Federal Republic of Germany with the support of the center-right coalition parties and most of the opposition Social Democrats.

Mr. von Weizsäcker, 64, who succeeded Karl Carstens, was elected with 832 of 1,028 votes in a special parliamentary assembly. The token candidate of the Greens party, Luise Rinser, 73, an author, received 68 votes. There were 117 abstentions, and 11 votes were invalid.

The broad backing for Mr. von Weizsäcker underlined both the respect the liberal-minded politician enjoys in the country and the degree to which he has crafted an identity independent — some would say aloof — from the conservative government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

While some Christian Democrats at times regarded him as an ideal chancellor, Mr. von Weizsäcker has always been an outsider to Bonn and the rough-and-tumble of party politics. As a member of the German nobility, he bears the title *freiherr*, or baron.

Many politicians here expect that the activism of the new president, a scion of a line of statesmen, theologians and scientists, may put him at odds with Chancellor Kohl. Aware that Mr. von Weizsäcker's elegance and brilliance contrast with his own homespun style, the chancellor hesitated for some time before endorsing the mayor.

When he moves shortly from West Berlin to the Villa Hammer-schmidt in Bonn, the new president is expected to use his largely ceremonial office to help articulate that most difficult thing in a divided nation, a comfortable national identity.

In 1981, Mr. von Weizsäcker led his party to electoral triumph in West Berlin, a Social Democratic bastion. He wrested first-hand with what is becoming the defining issue of his country's foreign policy: what to do about a divided Germany. As mayor of the Western half of the divided city, he sought a more intense dialogue with the Communists in East Berlin and, breaking precedent, visited Erich Honecker, the East German party chief.

"The question of territory has been decided upon for the postwar development," Mr. von Weizsäcker said in a recent interview in Berlin, "but it is married to the former Marianne von Kretschman and is the father of three sons and a daughter."

making it clear that he did not favor upsetting the juridical division of Germany. "But, apart from the territory, you have the people. And it cannot be seriously disputed that 40 years after the war, as a German, I belong as much to the people of East Berlin as to the people of Aachen," a city deep in West Germany.

"Somehow the wall, which separates the German people, is the very proof that there is a German people. To be a German requires the ability to stand up to these contradictions, in spite of the fact that they are awkward or difficult."

The new president was born in a family castle in Stuttgart in 1920. A year later he was off on the wandering childhood of a diplomat's son, from Switzerland to Denmark and Norway.

In 1938, his father, Ernst von Weizsäcker, was named chief state secretary in the Foreign Office, a post he held until 1943, when he became ambassador to the Vatican.

After studying at Oxford and Grenoble in France, in 1938 at 18 Richard von Weizsäcker joined the Ninth Potsdam Infantry Regiment, a unit imbued with the spirit of the Prussian aristocracy, and participated in the invasion of Poland in 1939. A number of his close friends were implicated in the attempt on Hitler's life in 1944.

At the war's end, the demobilized soldier abandoned law studies at Göttingen University to help defend his father at the Nuremberg war crimes tribunal, which in 1949 sentenced the former diplomat to five years' imprisonment. Eighteen months later he was released under a general amnesty and, in his memoirs, justified himself as a man of the anti-Nazi resistance.

Richard von Weizsäcker first went into business, heading the economic policy department of the Mannesmann steel concern, and served as the president of the Protestant Church Congress. His long association with the Protestant church has opened doors to kindred groups in East Germany.

In 1969, he was elected to the Bundestag and soon joined the ranks of the Christian Democratic leadership. Five years later the party put him forward as its candidate for president, but he lost out to the Free Democrat, Walter Scheel, who was supported by the governing center-left coalition.

He is married to the former Marianne von Kretschman and is the father of three sons and a daughter.

Whether you need to keep information flowing across the hall or around the world, here's an important consideration. Thousands of the world's most successful companies have already selected Nixdorf as the best computer company for the job.

Nixdorf makes it simple to tie all your offices together into one efficient network. And, we have the experience, products and support capability to keep information flowing in banking, insurance, government,

retailing, transportation and other specific industries.

International businesses demand software systems that are at home anywhere. And only Nixdorf can offer COMET[®] International, a total business information system with over 20,000 installations in 39 countries. COMET[®] International is a valuable contributor because it has capabilities in seven foreign languages and 19 currencies, and also meets the demands of local accounting principles and

exchange rates.

For 32 years, Nixdorf has been providing solutions for the information processing needs of all kinds of businesses. And today, we're a successful international company with 17,000 people around the world. Last year alone, we installed more than 80,000 Nixdorf workstations.

So no matter how far you want to go, remember Nixdorf. We're making it a small world for some of the world's largest companies.

Nixdorf Computer AG
Fürstenallee 7, D-4790 Paderborn,
Tel. 5251/506130

Nixdorf Computer Ltd.
125-135 Staines Road, Hounslow
Middlesex TW3 1JB, Tel. 1/5701888

NIXDORF
COMPUTER

How far would you like your data processing distributed?



EDITOR

Salvador Opening Trial in Nuns' Deaths

By Dan Williams

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The long-awaited trial of five Salvadoran national guardsmen accused of killing four U.S. churchwomen started Wednesday in a small and heavily guarded courtroom.

The trial was opened by Judge

Bernardo Rauda, 46, a criminal judge in the town of Zacatecoluca, 30 miles (50 kilometers) southeast of San Salvador.

The judge swore in a jury of three men and two women. The Associated Press reported from Zacatecoluca. The two other prospective jurors who arrived at court were dismissed, one for physical reasons and the other at the request of the defense.

[Mr. Rauda said the trial would be held without the usual two alternate jurors. The trial was expected to last no more than two days.]

Twelve prospective jurors were supposed to appear in court, under threat of a \$7 fine. Five were to be chosen by lot to rule in the case.

The prosecution and defense each had the right to reject one juror.

Mr. Rauda has been threatened for handling the case, and he suspects that the murder of his brother, stabbed in the back a year ago, was an attempt to warn him off.

Trials, not to mention convictions, of members of the army and security forces are rare in El Salvador, but this case has been marked by intense U.S. pressure for a verdict.

The December 1980 killing of the three Roman Catholic nuns and a lay churchwoman attracted worldwide attention. The four had been working with peasant refugees in northern El Salvador.

The women were stopped at a roadblock not far from San Salvador's international airport and taken in their van to a spot beside a road 20 miles away. At least two of them were raped. The four bodies, shot in the head with rifles, were found in a shallow grave near Zacatecoluca.

The deaths became the focus of U.S. human rights monitoring in the country and, shortly after the slayings, President Jimmy Carter

temporarily suspended aid to El Salvador. Last year, Congress held back 30 percent of the \$64.5 million in military assistance approved for the country during the 1984 fiscal year pending a verdict.

The United States has supplied FBI agents to help the Salvadorans gather evidence and, during the last six months, State Department lawyers have shuttled in and out of San Salvador to check on the slow-moving proceedings.

"They want to get the trial out of the way and out of the news," said William Ford, the brother of one of the dead women, who recently visited El Salvador to review the case.

The victims were Ita Ford, 40, and Maura Clark, 49, both of New York and both Maryknoll nuns; Dorothy Kazel, 41, of Cleveland, an Ursuline nun; and Jean Donovan, 27, a lay worker from Connecticut.

Charged with killing them are Luis Antonio Colindres Alemán, Francisco Orlando Contreras, José Roberto Moreno, Daniel Canales Ramírez and Carlos Joaquín Contreras, all National Guard enlisted men. Judge Rauda said he had no evidence of a cover-up by their military superiors.

The defendants, if convicted, could receive up to 30 years in prison on charges of murder, rape and robbery. The death penalty in El Salvador is reserved for treason.

Mr. Rauda said he saw no problems that would keep the trial from proceeding on schedule. "Sometimes lawyers try tricks like fainting," he said. "But I don't expect this."

Mr. Rauda, the son of a barber, is the third judge to be assigned to the case. The other two quit, one because of threats on his life. Mr. Rauda, in four years as a judge, has jumped from one dangerous assignment to another.

"Before this, I was named judge in Sennepetegue," he recalled. "The day I arrived, there were 60 cadavers in the morgue, all victims of some kind of murder. My secretary said, 'They have greeted you well.'"

Mr. Anastasiades said in his book, "Take the Nation in Your Hands," that Ethnos was set up in 1981 in cooperation with the KGB, the Soviet intelligence service, and that its publisher, George Bobolas, was an "agent of influence" for the Soviet Union.

The journalist, who writes under the name Paul Anastasi, is a correspondent for The Daily Telegraph of London and a part-time correspondent for The New York Times. He is free pending conclusion of the appeal proceedings, which entered their third day Tuesday.

Mr. Yannikos testified that, under an agreement with the Russians, 15 percent of gross revenues from sales in Greece of the Soviet Encyclopedia and other Russian books was to be paid to them. Though more than 40,000 sets of the 34-volume reference work were sold, he said, the money was not paid to Moscow, but was reinvested in projects such as the Ethnos newspaper.



Vladimir Lachev, an engineer at the Soviet Trade Mission in Brussels, heads for a Russian airliner with his family, after being expelled for espionage. A mission driver and a Soviet diplomat have also been ordered to leave Belgium.

Belgium Expelling Soviet Envoy After Spying Incident

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Belgium on Wednesday gave a Soviet diplomat a week to leave the country after an incident in which two alleged Soviet spies were said to have been caught trying to buy NATO documents.

A Justice Ministry spokesman declined to name the diplomats, who was declared persona non grata, but informed sources said he was a first secretary at the embassy in Brussels.

The driver and an engineer at

the trade mission were surprised in a restaurant by security police at a pre-arranged handing over of documents. The engineer, Vladimir Lachev, was deported Tuesday on a scheduled flight to Moscow.

Moscow Trip Still On

The British Foreign Office said Wednesday it did not expect the expulsion of Arakadi V. Glik, 54, a Soviet diplomat named as a senior KGB officer, to upset a diplomatic dispute.

planned visit to Moscow by the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, in July, Reuters reported from London.

The Foreign Office said Sir Geoffrey had accepted an invitation to visit Moscow July 2-3 and that this remained unchanged. It also played down speculation that the expulsion and the response Tuesday by the Soviet Union in ordering a British diplomat to leave Moscow would lead to a diplomatic dispute.

U.S. Says It Expects Netherlands to Deploy Cruise Missiles

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The United States expects the government of the Netherlands to proceed with the deployment of nuclear-armed cruise missiles in line with a December 1979 decision by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, White House officials said Wednesday.

"We look to the Dutch to fulfill their obligation to NATO in this matter, as in other matters," according to a spokesman, Robert B. Sims. The Dutch government has postponed until next month a decision on whether to accept the stationing of 48 U.S.-built cruise missiles. Britain, West Germany and Italy have already accepted the first of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

Asked how the hesitancy displayed by the Dutch could be consistent with his statement on Allied solidarity, Mr. Reagan said the NATO countries are "closer than we've probably ever been" and pre-

dicted that even a refusal by the Dutch would not prompt a chain reaction.

In such an event, "there might be another country or so among some of the smaller allies that might follow suit" but the rest would not, Mr. Reagan said.

Although Mr. Reagan apparently referred to Belgium, which has

yet to begin deployment, Mr. Speakes said Wednesday, "we don't have any reason to doubt that Belgium will proceed."

The Soviet Union cited the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe as one of the reasons for walking out of negotiations on reduction of nuclear weapons late last year.

2 Face Trial for Fraud Over Fake Hitler Diaries

Reuters

HAMBURG — A Hamburg district court ruled Wednesday that a former reporter for the West German magazine Stern and a self-confessed forger who sold him the fake Hitler diaries must stand trial for fraud.

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Have you looked at the bottom-half of this paper's back page today? What you find there is Classified. Small space ads. Small cost ads. Yet each inserter reaches more than a third of a million influential and affluent Trib readers in 164 countries around the world.

Whatever the advertising category, more and more individuals and companies are turning to the International Herald Tribune as a highly effective newspaper for placing Classified for qualified respondents.

The maximum advertising cost is only \$9.10 per line. Usually, it's much less. For example, \$6.80 per line if your ad runs 4 consecutive days. If what you are trying to sell or promote is listed below, we have some Classified information for you.

Air Couriers	Exports
Air Freight	Financial Investments
America Calling	For Sale and Wanted
Animals	General Positions
Announcement	Available
Antiques	General Positions
Antique Fairs	Wanted
Apartment Exchanges	Health Services
Art	Holidays and Travel
Automobiles	House Exchanges
Auto Rentals	Hotels
Auto Shipping	Imports
Autos Tax Free	Industrial Premises
Aviation	Legal Notices
Baggage Shipping	Legal Services
Births	Low Cost Flights
Boats	Money Management
Books	Nightclubs
Business Opportunities	Offices for Rent
Business Services	Offices for Sale

Camps
Catering
Chauffeur Services
Christmas Gifts
Churches
Coins
Collectors
Colleges
Commercial Premises
Cooking Schools
Dredging
Diamonds
Domestic Positions Available

Domestic Positions Wanted
Education Positions Available
Education Positions Available
Employment
Escorts and Guides
Executive Positions Available
Executive Positions Available
Executive Positions Wanted

Exports
Financial Investments
For Sale and Wanted
General Positions Available
General Positions Wanted
Health Services
Holidays and Travel
House Exchanges
Hotels
Imports
Industrial Premises
Legal Notices
Legal Services
Low Cost Flights
Money Management
Nightclubs
Offices for Rent
Offices for Sale
Office Services

Offices Wanted
Pen Pals
Personals
Precious Stones
Real Estate to Rent
Real Estate for Time Sharing
Real Estate for Sale Religious Services
Restaurants
Schools
Scriptures
Secretarial Positions Available
Secretarial Positions Wanted
Services
Shopping
Stamps
Tax Free Shops
Trucks
Universities
Vehicles
Video Cassettes
Wines and Spirits

In addition to the Classified columns on the Trib's last page, Classified space also runs in a number of regular advertising sections within the paper which appear on various days of the week: Wednesdays - Business Opportunities; Thursdays - Executive Positions; Fridays - Real Estate, Holidays &

Travel and Weekend Activities; Saturdays - Executive Positions, Schools and Universities; Art Galleries and Auction Sales.

For more information on placing your message in a Classified section of the International Herald Tribune, contact your nearest IHT advertising sales office.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Oxford on America. (A Confidential Document.)



America is changing; that is agreed. Why, and from what, and to what, are not agreed.

Yet these questions touch us all.

For two years, 15 senior scholars from Oxford University studied these questions in depth. Their findings are now presented in *America in Perspective*.

America in Perspective is a detached, comprehensive look at the state of America today and the potential of America tomorrow. It grinds no axes and pulls no punches. It is based on fact, not opinion. Its purpose is understanding, not advocacy.

In 269 pages, *America in Perspective* casts a penetrating light on American politics, economics, markets and society. And a controversial light on the future of the American dream.

Above all, *America in Perspective* provides an objective account of America now and where it will be in ten years time. It may be the most comprehensive study of America in existence today.

Commissioned privately as a major \$200,000 Oxford Analytica study, *America in Perspective* had such a profound effect on its sponsors that they now urge that it be given a wider audience.

Accordingly, a limited number are being released for public sale. You can obtain a copy by means of the coupon below.

America in Perspective: the more important America is to your company or you, the more you will profit from it.

OXFORD ANALYTICA

Tell OXFORD ANALYTICA LTD., 91A HIGH STREET, OXFORD OX1 1BZ, ENGLAND. PLEASE SEND ME COPIES OF *AMERICA IN PERSPECTIVE*. ENCLOSE MY CHEQUE FOR \$285 PER COPY. PLEASE BILL ME TO MY COMPANY.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

SCIENCE

Battle to Preserve Gálapagos Islands Losing Momentum

By Richard D. Lyons
New York Times Service

THE Gálapagos Islands, Charles Darwin's natural laboratory for the investigation of the laws of nature, are themselves in the midst of a turbulent evolution.

Conservationists are gradually repairing the environmental insults that were wrought on the islands by humans less caring of their genetic treasure than Darwin. But on a recent visit to the islands it was apparent that the battle to preserve the biological uniqueness that more than a century ago triggered an explosion of scientific thought is far from won.

The creation two decades ago of the Charles Darwin Research Station and the Gálapagos National Park on Santa Cruz Island arrested what had been a precipitous slide toward the ruin of the plant and animal life that are windows into the evolutionary past.

The tortoises that are the symbols of the archipelago are breeding more than they have in decades; the land iguanas that seem to bring back the prehistoric past are again scuttling through the underbrush; the nesting grounds of unique bird species have been preserved; fur seals and sea lions are frolicking offshore in greater numbers; and many of the original aims of the scientists and environmentalists have been achieved.

But the investment of time, mon-



Among the inhabitants are (from left): fur seal, blue-footed booby, Galapagos penguin, giant tortoise and land iguana.

ey and energy appears to have slackened; what once appeared to be a clear victory for the international groups that mobilized for the preservation of these islands on the equator has turned into a standoff with the Ecuadorian government and economic necessity.

The fishing village of Puerto Ayora has tripled in population, in 4,000, in the past few years, and the very remoteness of these volcanic islands 600 miles (972 kilometers)

off the west coast of South America seems to be acting as a magnet for tourists seeking new vacation destinations. The effect of this surge of tourists, expected to reach 25,000 this year, on the hundreds of unique species of plants and animals is unknown.

"We've come a long way toward achieving our goals, but the future — no one really knows," said Miguel Cifuentes, the head of Gálapagos National Park who has been re-

laundered widely for his management of its 3,000 square miles of islands.

Ecuador, with its staggering foreign debt, has drastically curtailed spending for social and environmental programs.

The budget of the national park, patterned on North American facilities, has shrunk in the equivalent of about one-fourth of what it was five years ago, Mr. Cifuentes said. The number of park rangers has fallen, from 75 to 30, and their fleet of patrol boats has been reduced, from five to two.

For more than 200 years since their discovery in 1735, the islands were ravaged by buccaneers and whalers seeking food, fuel and water. As the most graphic example of their impact, more than 100,000 of the tortoises that gave their name to the islands were carried off.

Compounding this damage, whalers and, more recently, fishermen stocked many of the islands with goats and pigs, which have played havoc with the ecology. Goats have all but stripped some islands of the vegetation that is the food of the tortoises.

"We've managed to get rid of the goats from some of the islands, but on Santiago alone there still are more than 100,000," Mr. Cifuentes said. Packs of wild dogs roam some of the islands killing iguanas.

House cats prey on the censuses of the endangered Hawaiian petrel and rats attack flamingos and penguins.

Pest control experts have been brought in from Britain, New Zealand and the United States and some major battles have been won. But botanists are unhappy because of what they see as a lessening effort to rid the islands of such

non-native plants as bananas, banana and coffee. Balsa, guava and quinine trees, which are not native in the islands, also are spreading.

The park service has set aside zones in which the plant life is intended to be preserved in a pristine state, and prohibits the importation of some fruits and vegetables. But alien species still arrive.

Conley McMullen, on leave from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg, is one of 15 students and scientists from Ecuador, the United States and Europe who are deciphering the plants, animals and rocks of the islands.

He is studying the adaptation of flowering plants in new environments, and exactly what types of plants are going to be favored for survival.

It had been hoped that the 1862 centenary of Darwin's death would reawaken interest in and increase support for the islands' research station. The original sponsors were the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Smithsonian Institution, the World Wildlife Fund and other groups. But financial problems abound, and the station is undergoing a period of con-

traction.

Friedemann Körster, a West German ornithologist who retired earlier this year as director of the station, said: "Two years or so ago we reached the peak of where we should be or could be scientifically. I think we should shrink it."

Dr. Körster said the next priority is new equipment for the station. For example, the station's seismograph, which sits atop one of the world's most volcanically active areas, is broken.

Rapid drug monitoring provided for asthmatics

Adrian Matson, 47, an oceanographer from Duke University who has been studying the patterns of El Niño, the strange flow of warm currents in the waters around the islands, expressed concern at the prospect for dwindling support for the scientific station.

"Support for continuing the preservation effort is eroding," Dr. Matson said, "and the scientists who once cared seem to have other priorities now."

Yet Ecuadorans recently have shown a significant increase in interest in the Galápagos. When Darwin first stepped ashore in 1835 it was a poor colony, and it remained a sort of Devil's Island well into this century, imprinting a negative image on the minds of most Ecuadorians.

Thus the rise in tourism could have benefits. Ten thousand Ecuadorians visited the islands last year, 10 times the number of only several years ago, raising hopes among some that the more people who arrive from the mainland the greater will be their interest in preserving this ecological heritage.

Eye Disease Linked to Chromosome

BALTIMORE (AP) — The discovery of a chromosomal defect linked to a hereditary disease that can cause blindness may eventually allow doctors to determine who is a carrier, say officials of the National Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation.

Dr. Alan Laitman, chairman of the foundation, announced that researchers at the Medical Research Council Clinical and Population Cytogenetics Unit in Edinburgh, Scotland, have identified the precise location of the retinitis pigmentosa defect on a sex chromosome.

The discovery is likely to be used within two years to tell a pregnant woman, through amniocentesis on the fetus, whether her unborn baby will have the disease, Dr. Laitman said. The research also may lead to a test that can tell whether a man or woman is an RP carrier before becoming a parent, officials said.

RP is a group of inherited diseases that involve degeneration of the retina, affecting most victims during ages 10 to 25. It can cause night blindness, tunnel vision, or total blindness. The diseases are estimated to affect about 400,000 Americans and 3 million people worldwide.

MIT Develops 3-D View of Organisms

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (UPI) — Scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have developed a technique of taking three dimensional pictures of living organisms inside cells and to "walk around and look at the cells from different angles."

Scientists expect the technique, which combines the seeing power of an electron microscope with the calculating ability of a large computer, to provide new understandings of the processes of life.

IN BRIEF**Enzyme Tied to Alzheimer's Disease**

ATLANTA (UPI) — A scientist investigating Alzheimer's disease says there is solid evidence that a lack of a specific enzyme in the brain contributes to the development of the memory-loss disorder.

Dr. Herbert R. Karp said the enzyme, which he identified as choline acetyltransferase, is necessary to form neurotransmitters that transfer information from one nerve cell to another.

"Without that enzyme, one nerve cell can't communicate with another," Dr. Karp said in an interview. "It's the first time we've had this kind of specific handle on what's going on. It's the first time we've been able to focus on a specific defect that might be modified." Alzheimer's disease is a disorder associated with aging that can destroy a person's memory and eventually his entire personality.

Hormones May Alter Motion Sickness

NEW YORK (NYT) — Research by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration suggests that hormones may have something to do with the different ways people react to motion sickness.

Studies at a space agency laboratory in Houston showed that persons who were resistant to motion sickness produced larger amounts of such hormones as adrenal, norepinephrine and ACTH than those whose queasiness set in readily. The hormones are known to be part of the body's normal reaction to stress and danger.

The studies, reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association, showed not only that men who were resistant to motion sickness produced more of the hormones than the others did under the stressful conditions, but also that their natural levels of the hormones were higher even when there was no motion.

Vitamin C Is Found to Benefit Lungs

MIAMI (Reuters) — Vitamin C prevents large passages in the lungs from narrowing and may protect against some forms of lung damage, according to a University of Miami researcher.

Dr. Marie Chatham said the preliminary findings, presented at the annual meeting here of the American Lung Association, show that vitamin C may benefit persons exposed to ozone and patients who are likely to develop breathing problems when they receive oxygen or radiation therapy.

Dr. Chatham and her colleagues found that a daily dose of one gram of vitamin C, more than 20 times the federal government's recommended daily allowance, reduced narrowing of the bronchial tubes usually seen in persons exposed to ozone. But the vitamin did not, however, relieve the burning eyes, coughing or chest pain that are the other symptoms of ozone poisoning.

Eye Disease Linked to Chromosome

BALTIMORE (AP) — The discovery of a chromosomal defect linked to a hereditary disease that can cause blindness may eventually allow doctors to determine who is a carrier, say officials of the National Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation.

Dr. Alan Laitman, chairman of the foundation, announced that researchers at the Medical Research Council Clinical and Population Cytogenetics Unit in Edinburgh, Scotland, have identified the precise location of the retinitis pigmentosa defect on a sex chromosome.

The discovery is likely to be used within two years to tell a pregnant woman, through amniocentesis on the fetus, whether her unborn baby will have the disease, Dr. Laitman said. The research also may lead to a test that can tell whether a man or woman is an RP carrier before becoming a parent, officials said.

RP is a group of inherited diseases that involve degeneration of the retina, affecting most victims during ages 10 to 25. It can cause night blindness, tunnel vision, or total blindness. The diseases are estimated to affect about 400,000 Americans and 3 million people worldwide.

Arrowheads Discovered at Custer Site

The Associated Press

CROW AGENCY, Montana — An archaeological survey has turned up the first clues that the Indians who wiped out Lieutenant Colonel George Custer's command a century ago probably were armed with bows and arrows as well as rifles.

It has been generally accepted that bows were used in the June 1876 battle between the Sioux and Cheyenne and the 220 men of Custer's 7th Cavalry, but there was no proof until now, say archaeologists at the Custer Battlefield site.

Two steel-point arrowheads were found Tuesday by an archaeological crew exploring the battlefield with metal detectors, said Jim Court, the battlefield's superintendent. Last week, a metal detector located a steel-point arrowhead near the head of Deep Ravine, a National Park spokesman said.

A team of archaeologists has been surveying the battlefield since May 7. So far 666 artifacts have been tagged — 80 percent of which are related to the battle on June 25, 1876, Mr. Court said.

The arrowheads were uncovered near the headstones marking the spots where Custer and some of his command made their last stand.

"We always assumed that most of the Indians had bows and arrows," Mr. Court said. He added that the arrowheads were "very thin, and rusted easily and disintegrated over the years."

The bows would have been useful to the Indians

fighting in the grassy, rolling hills. The Indians could have stayed out of sight below cavalry positions and arced their arrows into the troopers' strongholds, Mr. Court said.

He said it would be difficult to determine how extensively the bow was used in the battle, but the small number found so far may give some indication.

The survey team has also turned up an 1870 nickel. Although the troopers reportedly were recently paid, few coins have been found. Battlefield historians have theorized the victorious Indians took coins and trinkets from the soldiers' bodies after the battle. Some believe the reliquies are still hidden around the battlefield.

Musket balls and shell casings from Henrys' rifles and buffalo guns, as well as cavalry cartridges, a human leg bone, a tin can, a rifle sling, a backstrap from a cavalry pistol holster, and a boot also have been discovered. These may give archaeologists a better idea of where the Indians and troopers fought.

The workers have not yet begun to excavate several mounds in Deep Ravine where the remains of some troopers may still be buried. Most of the remains of Custer's men were reburied in a mass grave on Custer Hill a few years after the battle.

They were initially buried by members of seven surviving companies who fought with Major Marcus Reno and Captain Frederick Benteen about five miles away.

The bows would have been useful to the Indians

fighting in the grassy, rolling hills. The Indians could have stayed out of sight below cavalry positions and arced their arrows into the troopers' strongholds, Mr. Court said.

He said it would be difficult to determine how extensively the bow was used in the battle, but the small number found so far may give some indication.

The survey team has also turned up an 1870 nickel. Although the troopers reportedly were recently paid, few coins have been found. Battlefield historians have theorized the victorious Indians took coins and trinkets from the soldiers' bodies after the battle. Some believe the reliquies are still hidden around the battlefield.

Musket balls and shell casings from Henrys' rifles and buffalo guns, as well as cavalry cartridges, a human leg bone, a tin can, a rifle sling, a backstrap from a cavalry pistol holster, and a boot also have been discovered. These may give archaeologists a better idea of where the Indians and troopers fought.

The workers have not yet begun to excavate several mounds in Deep Ravine where the remains of some troopers may still be buried. Most of the remains of Custer's men were reburied in a mass grave on Custer Hill a few years after the battle.

They were initially buried by members of seven surviving companies who fought with Major Marcus Reno and Captain Frederick Benteen about five miles away.

The bows would have been useful to the Indians

N.Y. Stocks Ease in Slow Day

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined Wednesday in sluggish trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 2.83 in 1,137.39 shortly before the NYSE closed, the lowest level since it finished at 1,131.99 on April 6, 1983. It lost \$6.69 Tuesday.

Declines led advances by an 8.6 margin among the 1,980 issues traded.

Volume was about 83.4 million shares, down from 88 million on Tuesday.

Analysts said the market basically was featureless most of the day in the wake of the past week that accentuated a decline that began early in the month.

There is nothing around but indifference and apathy," said Keith Hertel of Drexel Burnham Lambert. "A lot of people are saying they are going to take off early for the Memorial Day weekend. They don't see anything happening this week that would stir them."

The market is oversold and there is some bargain hunting," said Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. "But the volume is not exciting and basically it's a dull day."

Mr. Katz said he detected some "nervousness and apprehensiveness, but no panic." The market is orderly. Until Wall Street sees something happen on interest rates and the budget deficit, it is going to stay in a narrow range."

Investors still were nervous about the increased fighting between Iran and Iraq in the Gulf that could spark inflation problems worldwide. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein threatened to blow up Iran's Kharg Island terminal.

Oversight federal funds rates, which are the

fees banks charge one another for overnight loans, traded at 10% percent at the outset. They rose to that level Tuesday after dropping last week as the Federal Reserve pumped money into the banking system to deal with the problems of Continental Illinois.

Some analysts said they were concerned the Continental Illinois situation was not isolated. Several banks had shaky loans to Third World nations that could cause trouble this summer.

Continental Illinois, a 1% loser the previous two sessions, was active and lower. The Illinois legislature has been asked to consider legislation allowing out-of-state banks to buy Continental.

Bearmar, a 3% winner the previous two sessions, was highest in active trading. Bearmar Foods began a \$2.5-billion buyout from Esmar. A previously accepted \$2.4-billion buyout from Kohlberg, Kravis & Roberts is expected to be completed.

Indiana Standard, which announced plans to buy back 30 million of its own shares at an estimated cost of \$1.7 billion, was active with a block of 500,000 shares at \$84.

Eastar, up 1%, was lower. Unimar Co., a new unit formed by Alford Corp. and Ultramar PLC, has signed a definitive agreement to buy 50.4 percent of Eastar for \$18 a share. Texas investor Roy Huffington, a major Unimar shareholder, said the Unimar bid was inadequate.

Walt Disney, which rose 1% Tuesday, was higher. Several speculators were waiting for investor Saul Steinberg to make a bid for Disney, which last week agreed to acquire Arvida Corp. .

Oversight federal funds rates, which are the

fees banks charge one another for overnight loans, traded at 10% percent at the outset. They rose to that level Tuesday after dropping last week as the Federal Reserve pumped money into the banking system to deal with the problems of

U.S. Stocks
Report, Page 7

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1984

WALL STREET WATCH**Analyst Warns Gulf Crisis Offers No Oil-Stock Play**

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

**Renault
'83 Deficit
Widened
Accounting Shift
Held Down Loss**

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

Wars — and rumors of wars — such as are now gripping the Gulf send shudders across the globe with boggling frequency. Wall Street winces, then reacts: a barometer to the threat — or the opportunity.

"No other group in the stock market is affected by world events to the extent oil stocks are — they're unique," observed Charles T. Maxwell, vice chairman of Cyrus J. Lawrence Inc., who is rated Wall Street's top oil industry analyst.

He noted that the stocks rose about 40 percent following the 1956 Suez crisis, more than 25 percent after the Middle East's June 1967 war, about 70 percent in the aftermath of the Yom Kippur war and Arab oil embargo in 1973, plus another 50 percent five years ago with the fall of the Shah of Iran.

"Their reaction has been sharp and dramatic," he said. "But in terms of oil stocks, on balance, have fallen. And their reaction to these shocks is not really so predictable."

Mr. Maxwell added that the uncertainty shadowing oil stocks is a "negative" to investors, as evidenced by the fact that they command a price/earnings ratio of only about 7½ while the overall market P/E is about 11.

Other comparative disadvantages for the industry include, he said, exposure to various conflicting political authorities, high tax rates and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries setting the price of the companies' products.

Another uncertainty for oil stocks is the amount of progress that can be made in resolving the international debt crisis, which Mr. Maxwell fears could soon create the world's "next cartel." It would start by a confrontation involving the big commercial banks and South American countries. He noted that among the less developed nations, oil is the largest import denominated in dollars.

A sked whether the current expansion of the Iran-Iraq war into the Gulf represents an opportunity for investors, he replied: "If there were good fundamentals you could buy oil stocks to take advantage of developments there. But without good fundamentals for the industry you could be left with a mess of postage, if as likely, the trouble clears up in a few weeks."

Mr. Maxwell, who has extensive contacts in the Middle East and writes frequently to clients about the geopolitics of the region, believes "there is more chance than appears on the surface that there will be a truce in 1984."

He thinks the new development is growing evidence that Iran cannot "handle" Iraq now and that it is being effectively "shut off" by the rest of the world, including the United States, which is "tilting" toward Iraq.

"My advice today to the Ayatollah Khomeini would be that he should appreciate the fact that Ronald Reagan is in an election year and could use another Grenada-type event — an easy and cheap military victory by knocking down the 15 or 20 airplanes the Iranians can put up in the air at any one time," Mr. Maxwell said.

Oddly enough, he has called a turn in events there that result in Iran winning the war "immensely bullish" for the oil industry, partly because the price of oil would jump quickly to \$34 a barrel (he now thinks the "true price" of oil is \$18). But what he sees as more likely is that the price of oil will slip "a notch."

Moreover, he believes that two other factors that prompted Standard & Poor's index of major oil stocks to spurt 24 percent since Christmas, while the S&P 500 declined 6 percent, will fade for investors.

The number of mergers is going to slow and the profit growth for the industry, up by a third in the first quarter, will tail off to 12 percent for the rest of the year."

"Companies are cutting costs like crazy — earnings themselves really are not that good," he added. "Their reserves to production rate are falling, so they are losing assets. The oil industry is basically in a no-growth situation."

The only oil stock on Mr. Maxwell's buy list is Kerr-McGee, "my first choice by far." He expects the company to take over at \$50 to \$55 a share, "though not tomorrow." It is a prospect that he says is not currently in the price. Kerr-McGee's cash flow is "astounding," he said, and it would be one of the least hurt companies if the price of oil drops.

Nevertheless, many Wall Street experts who emphasize the technical side of analysis have been warming up to oil stocks lately.

"Oil and oil-related issues continue among the steadier per-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on May 23, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 2:00 pm EDT.

	S	E	D	F	G	I	B	S.F.	Yen
	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Amsterdam	1.0645	4.27	11.25	34.58	0.1622	—	5.54	136.37	124.4
Brussels	1.0549	4.27	10.22	34.58	0.1622	—	5.54	136.37	124.4
London	1.0522	4.27	10.22	34.58	0.1622	—	5.54	136.37	124.4
Milan	1.0522	4.27	10.22	34.58	0.1622	—	5.54	136.37	124.4
Paris	1.0499	4.24	10.10	34.58	0.1622	—	5.54	136.37	124.4
New York	1.0499	4.24	10.10	34.58	0.1622	—	5.54	136.37	124.4
Tokyo	1.0425	4.24	10.10	34.58	0.1622	—	5.54	136.37	124.4
Zurich	1.0375	4.24	10.10	34.58	0.1622	—	5.54	136.37	124.4
ECU	0.8142	0.5862	2.2066	8.8717	0.2860	—	2.5020	45.3064	41.20
ISIN	1.0042	4.24	10.10	34.58	0.1622	—	5.54	136.37	124.4
Dollar Values									
S	Currency	Per	S	Currency	Per	S	Currency	Per	
U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	
1.054	Australian \$	1.1062	1.1205	Irish £	0.9225	0.9248	Singapore \$	2.104	
1.052	Austrian schilling	7.7222	8.0051	Israeli shekel	7.6415	7.6925	Swiss franc	1.0713	
1.051	Belgian franc	2.377	2.438	Malta Lira	0.8925	0.9225	U.S. dollar	1.176	1.176
1.050	Canadian \$	1.0625	1.0795	Mexican peso	1.2975	1.3292	U.K. pound	1.275	1.275
1.049	Denmark krone	1.2451	1.2451	Norwegian krone	1.2722	1.2715	West German mark	1.2451	1.2451
1.048	Dutch guilder	1.0625	1.0795	Portuguese escudo	2.1015	2.1015	Yen	1.048	1.048
1.047	Egyptian £	1.2451	1.2451	Spanish peseta	1.1863	1.1875			
1.046	French franc	1.0625	1.0795	Swiss franc	1.2722	1.2715			
1.045	German mark	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.044	Greek drachma	10.1013	10.0722	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.043	Hong Kong \$	7.411	7.384	U.S. dollar	2.2013	2.2008	U.S. dollar	1.043	1.043
1.042	Icelandic krone	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.041	Italian lira	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.040	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.039	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.038	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.037	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.036	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.035	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.034	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.033	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.032	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.031	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.030	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.029	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.028	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.027	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.026	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.025	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.024	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.023	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.022	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.021	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.020	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.019	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.018	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.017	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.016	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.015	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.014	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.013	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.012	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.011	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.010	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.0625	1.0795			
1.009	Iraqi dinar	1.2451	1.2451	U.S. dollar	1.06				

on Credit Plan

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Charter to Sell Unit to Belzberg Firm

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Charter Co. has agreed to sell its insurance subsidiaries to a unit of First City Financial Corp., a Vancouver, British Columbia, concern controlled by the Belzberg family. The companies announced Tuesday. Terms were not disclosed.

J. Dix Druse, chairman and chief executive of the insurance units, Charter Security Life Insurance Cos., said the agreement "should remove any uncertainty regarding Charter Security Life which may exist in the marketplace."

He added that "the transaction provides CSL with an extremely strong parent, both financially and in terms of related expertise."

Charter Co. said a group of four European banks are a party to the agreement in principle. The banks have a security interest in the insurance units as collateral for a \$91-million Charter debt.

Charter filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bank-

rupcy Code on April 20, with its oil operation hard pressed and its insurance business hit by a surge of policy redemptions.

The filing applied to the parent company and 43 subsidiaries but did not include Charter's major insurance companies or several of its oil-marketing divisions.

Charter said at the time of the filing that its three Charter Security Life Insurance companies had a net worth as of March 31 of \$236 million. The companies had about 175,000 policies in force then, with a face value of \$46 billion.

Last year, Charter became the largest writer for individuals of policies called single-premium deferred annuities. An investor pays a lump sum on which interest then accumulates.

First City Financial currently does not have any insurance interests although it is involved in financial services, real estate development and investment management.

First City is owned by the Belzbergs, a Vancouver family that owns a multif billion-dollar real es-

tate and financial empire. The family has frequently sought to extend its interests in financial houses in western Canada and the United States.

Charter President Resigns

Raymond K. Mason resigned Wednesday as Charter's chief executive officer and president, but will continue as chairman, Reuters reported from Charter headquarters in Jacksonville, Florida.

The company said Alexander P. Zechella will succeed Mr. Mason as chief executive officer and chief operating officer. Mr. Zechella has been executive vice president of Charter Co. and chairman of Charter Oil Co.

Charter also said that D. Thomas Moody was elected a board member.

Mr. Mason first became president of Charter in July 1963, when the company was created. He assumed the position again in July 1982 when four Charter executives, including company president Jack T. Donnell, died in a helicopter crash in Ireland.

The conflict is costing the company a daily loss in output of 2,200 cars and about 600 commercial vehicles and a daily loss in sales of about 119 million DM, company officials said.

But senior executives said if the 10-day-old strike lasted only two or three weeks, production losses are likely to be recovered:

The chairman, Werner Breitschwerdt, said Daimler-Benz expects to produce 520,000 cars this year. In 1983, the company produced 476,183 cars, up 3.9 percent from 458,345 cars made in 1982.

In the first three months of 1984, production of Mercedes-Benz cars rose 9.5 percent to about 132,000 units from about 120,400 units a year earlier.

Mr. Breitschwerdt reported that up until the metalworkers' strike, capacity use at the company's car plants was almost 100 percent and

near that level at commercial vehicles plants.

Daimler-Benz expects to sell

about 82,000 cars in the United States this year, up from 73,692 in 1983. Last year's car sales in the United States represented an 11.7 percent rise from 1982.

At the same time, the additional interest in the Indonesian joint venture will strengthen one of the company's major assets, Ultramar added.

The Enstar board has approved

the merger agreement and is recom-

ming acceptance of the offer.

The offer, conditional on re-

ceiving at least 14.3 million shares,

will expire June 20.

Unimar expects to issue Indone-

sian participating certificates to the remaining Enstar shareholders in the second step of the merger, which is expected to close in late 1985.

The holders of these certificates

will be entitled to cash distri-

butions for a period of 15 years equi-

valent to 32 percent of the net cash

flow, as defined in the offer.

These constitute a 23.125-percent

stake in the Hulco Indonesian oil-

and gas-production venture. Alli-

ed and Ultramar each have

26.25-percent interests through sub-

sidiaries.

At the same time, the additional

interest in the Indonesian joint

venture will strengthen one of the

company's major assets, Ultramar added.

The Enstar board has approved

the merger agreement and is recom-

ming acceptance of the offer.

The offer, conditional on re-

ceiving at least 14.3 million shares,

will expire June 20.

Unimar expects to issue Indone-

sian participating certificates to the

remaining Enstar shareholders in

the second step of the merger, which is expected to close in late 1985.

The holders of these certificates

will be entitled to cash distri-

butions for a period of 15 years equi-

valent to 32 percent of the net cash

flow, as defined in the offer.

These constitute a 23.125-percent

stake in the Hulco Indonesian oil-

and gas-production venture. Alli-

ed and Ultramar each have

26.25-percent interests through sub-

sidiaries.

At the same time, the additional

interest in the Indonesian joint

venture will strengthen one of the

company's major assets, Ultramar added.

The Enstar board has approved

the merger agreement and is recom-

ming acceptance of the offer.

The offer, conditional on re-

ceiving at least 14.3 million shares,

will expire June 20.

Unimar expects to issue Indone-

sian participating certificates to the

remaining Enstar shareholders in

the second step of the merger, which is expected to close in late 1985.

The holders of these certificates

will be entitled to cash distri-

butions for a period of 15 years equi-

valent to 32 percent of the net cash

flow, as defined in the offer.

These constitute a 23.125-percent

stake in the Hulco Indonesian oil-

and gas-production venture. Alli-

ed and Ultramar each have

26.25-percent interests through sub-

sidiaries.

At the same time, the additional

interest in the Indonesian joint

venture will strengthen one of the

company's major assets, Ultramar added.

The Enstar board has approved

the merger agreement and is recom-

ming acceptance of the offer.

The offer, conditional on re-

ceiving at least 14.3 million shares,

will expire June 20.

Unimar expects to issue Indone-

sian participating certificates to the

remaining Enstar shareholders in

the second step of the merger, which is expected to close in late 1985.

The holders of these certificates

will be entitled to cash distri-

butions for a period of 15 years equi-

valent to 32 percent of the net cash

flow, as defined in the offer.

These constitute a 23.125-percent

stake in the Hulco Indonesian oil-

and gas-production venture. Alli-

ed and Ultramar each have

26.25-percent interests through sub-

sidiaries.

At the same time, the additional

interest in the Indonesian joint

venture will strengthen one of the

company's major assets, Ultramar added.

The Enstar board has approved

the merger agreement and is recom-

ming acceptance of the offer.

The offer, conditional on re-

ceiving at least 14.3 million shares,

will expire June 20.

Unimar expects to issue Indone-

sian participating certificates to the

remaining Enstar shareholders in

the second step of the merger, which is expected to close in late 1985.

The holders of these certificates

will be entitled to cash distri-

butions for a period of 15 years equi-

valent to 32 percent of the net cash

flow, as defined in the offer.

These constitute a 23.125-percent

stake in the Hulco Indonesian oil-

and gas-production venture. Alli-

ed and Ultramar each have

26.25-percent interests through sub-

sidiaries.

At the same time, the additional

interest in the Indonesian joint

venture will strengthen one of the

company's major assets, Ultramar added.

The Enstar board has approved

the merger agreement and is recom-

ming acceptance of the offer.

The offer, conditional on re-

ceiving at least 14.3 million shares,

will expire June 20.

Unimar expects to issue Indone-

sian participating certificates to the

remaining Enstar shareholders in

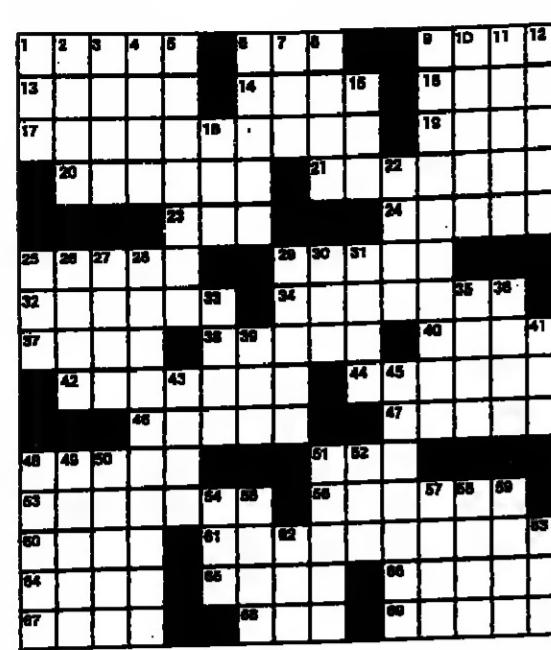
the second step of the merger, which is expected to close in late 1985.

The holders of these certificates

will be entitled to cash distri-

butions for a period of 15 years equi-

valent to 32 percent of the net cash



ACROSS

- Meeting place for Pericles
- Type of coal
- Colorful fish
- Seeder of sorts
- Author of "The Immortalist"
- All campus
- Swan girl
- New Orleans campus
- Took out
- Chaney
- Eared seal
- Cudgel
- Part of e.o.m.
- Smooth, musically
- Yellow Springs campus
- Tale
- Northampton campus
- Way
- James—Harrington campus
- The tenth Muse
- Cheer
- Bullion
- Vancouver campus
- Gazelle
- Pasture
- East Orange campus

DOWN

- Law's limb
- Caesar's companion
- H.R.E. ruler
- Spurred (on)
- Five interlace
- Carnagian native
- "The" Love
- Annandale-on-Hudson campus
- Atlanta campus
- Michelangelo masterpiece
- Krair
- Exhalted
- Opposite of sml.
- Adm.'s liaison man
- MSS. receivers

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

PEANUTS

HEY, MANAGER! LET'S SEE 'EM TRY TO HIT ONE OVER THE FENCE NOW! I'M READY!



BLONDIE

THIS IS ODETTE, MY NEW WAITRESS



BEETLE BAILEY

WAIT, AMOS, I WANT TO HEAR THIS



ANDY CAPP

I'LL NEVER FORGIVE YOU FOR HAVING ME DOWN!



WIZARD OF ID

SIRE, THE ARMY WOULD LIKE YOUR BLESSING BEFORE THEY RIDE OFF TO BATTLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



"WOULD YOU TELL MR. WILSON AGAIN HOW NICE I AM?"

JUMBLE

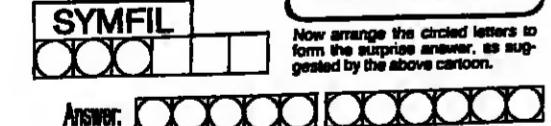
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to a square, to form four ordinary words.



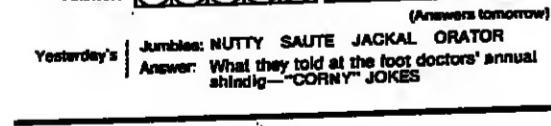
by Harold Arnold and Bob Lee



This so-called tenderloin sure is tough.



Another name for horse meat.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise words as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: LOJYL, GLIYN, MANLY, SYMFIL

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: NUTTY SAUTE JACKAL ORATOR

Answer: What they told at the foot doctors' annual shindig—"CORN" JOKES

WEATHER

EUROPE

HIGH LOW

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

High: 45° F 13° C
Low: 35° F 10° C

JOKS

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1984

SPORTS

Andrettis: Father, Son Square Off at IndyBy N.R. Kleinfield
New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — They pushed his car out into position for a run. He squirmed into the shovel-nosed racer, the fit being so tight that the removable steering wheel was attached last. The engine sprang to life, and he thundered out onto the track.

After a few 200-mile-an-hour laps, Michael Andretti, the fastest 1984 rookie at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway rolled back into the pits. "Can you believe the kid qualified at 207?" said one veteran observer behind the pit wall. "Starting ahead of the old man! Kid must have it."

Outside garage No. 86, the "old man" was signing autographs. Mario Andretti, the consummate driver who has won races everywhere, still draws crowds. At 44 he is one of the favorites to win Sunday's 58th Indianapolis 500.

His face betrayed none of the stresses of his trade; it was at ease, radiating pride in his 21-year-old son. "He's light years ahead of me when I was his age," he said. "He didn't have to scratch for rides and waste a lot of years to get here. But nobody can say he got here too quickly. He took to this place like a duck to water. He's ready."

A number of sons of legendary drivers have come here in quest of victory — Gary and Tony Bettenhausen Jr., whose father was killed testing a friend's car here; Bill Vukovich Jr., whose father won two 500s and was killed chasing a third; Johnny Parsons Jr., son of the 1950 Indy champion.

It is extremely rare, however, for a son and father to be pitted against each other on the track. Last year, Al Unser Sr. and Al Unser Jr. were the first father-son combination ever to qualify for the 500. They've done it again this

year, as have Mario and Michael Andretti.

No winner's son has ever won at Indianapolis, a disconcertingly difficult track steeped in history and ghosts, its pull so great that one man mortgaged his mother's house to buy tires to race here.

Michael Andretti was the first of his father, who won here in 1969. In qualifications, he wrestled his winged March-Cosworth four laps around the 2½-mile (4-kilometer) rectangle at an average speed of 207.805 mph (334.41 kph), putting him fourth in the starting lineup, the inside of the second row. His father averaged 207.467 mph, good for the sixth spot — on the outside of the same row.

He moved to a corner of his cramped garage, keeping out of the way of his mechanics. Like his father, he has an outward calm. "My father would have wanted me to do something else, but once he saw it in my eyes he's been behind me. You try not to think about the danger. It's harder on him than on me, because I've been watching him race all my life. You see a yellow flag come out and your heart stops. Where is he?"

Race car driving is the highest level in the most dangerous sport there is. Like many boys in Italy, Mario and his twin Aldo saw romance in it. At 13, he raced with Formula Fords (winning 6 of 14 races), Super Vees (6 of 11) and the bigger Formula Atlantic cars (3 of 9). Last year he drove in three Indy-car events, finishing ninth at Phoenix with his racer on fire. Earlier this year, he finished third at Phoenix.

Before he would let him race, Mario Andretti arranged for a private test last December. Michael circled the track in chilly solitude. Within two days, he was hitting 200.

"I'm a strong believer that if a kid has a goal in life he has to

In 1959, Aldo crashed. Hospitalized with a fractured skull, he was given the last rites. Mario bedded down in the hospital corridor, refusing to notify his parents until hospital authorities threatened to call the police. Alvin Andretti was enraged. "It wasn't only what he said," Mario said. "He swung pretty hard." Aldo remained in a coma for three weeks.

After the brothers started building a new car, their father "came close to disowning us," said Mario. "He just had this fear that one day somebody was going to bring us home in a basket." Not until 1965, at Trenton, New Jersey, did Alvin watch Mario compete. "Now he wonders why I don't win every race."

Aldo raced with mixed success for another 10 years before hanging up his helmet in 1969 after an end-over-end flip left him with serious cardiac injuries. He now runs an Indianapolis automotive supply business.

"I wanted to be a race car driver all my life," said Michael Andretti. But his father demanded that he test himself first at driving schools; when he was 16, Michael enrolled in four and was the fastest at all four.

Starting in 1981, helped in getting rides by his father, he had a meteoric passage through Formula Ford (winning 6 of 14 races), Super Vees (6 of 11) and the bigger Formula Atlantic cars (3 of 9). Last year he drove in three Indy-car events, finishing ninth at Phoenix with his racer on fire. Earlier this year, he finished third at Phoenix.

Before he would let him race, Mario Andretti arranged for a private test last December. Michael circled the track in chilly solitude. Within two days, he was hitting 200.

"I'm a strong believer that if a kid has a goal in life he has to

choose for himself," said Mario. "I tried to explain the negative side of this sport. The negative is that you can get hurt. There's a lot of sacrifice that goes with it. The family life is not normal. He saw that with me."

"Toward him, I'm a father, first. Second, I'm a racer. I love the sport... The negatives are what scare me because they're so real. As a father, I'd rather that he didn't have to face risk to make a living. That's why it's so difficult for me."

"My father told me to really respect this place," said Michael of the Indianapolis Speedway. "It's a very fast track and very narrow. And it's really moody. You do 205 one day and the next day you go out with the same setup and do 201 and you say, 'Was it me?' That's when you push it and make mistakes. That's what rookies do. My father told me, 'Don't push it. Nine out of 10 times, it's not you, it's the car.'"

Michael's career has been remarkably injury-free. His father has been a lot of metal, but has never been seriously hurt. "Somebody is up there," he said, "looking out for me."

Racing drivers rarely get close to one another for fear they'll find themselves living with ghosts. There is an honored code of restraint about friendship among drivers.

Mario Andretti broke the code when he befriended Ronnie Peterson, his Formula One teammate. At Monza, Italy, in 1978, the day Andretti clinched the world championship, Peterson was killed in a collision at the start of the race. "That was the most terrible day of my life," he said, "yet I was what I wanted to win since I was an infant."

"You don't look for the close friends," he said. "That's the difficult thing about Michael... How can you not care?"

"It will be very strange to start this race in the same row with him. I may treat him with more respect. I won't ever try to intimidate him. There are many little tricks that you can't ever talk about. You try to put the other guy in the position of wondering whether you really know what you're doing. You have to put as many questions in his mind as you can, so he's thinking... But I'll never do that to Michael."

At the Speedway Motel, Dee Ann Andretti spoke about having her son join her husband on the track. "It's a lot different than with Mario racing," she said. "You can't explain it or put it in words. Maybe because it's a part of me. I'd rather Michael was not racing more than I don't want Mario racing."

"I'm much more nervous watching Michael. When Mario comes along [to a race] I feel bad for him because he gets so nervous. He finally understands how I felt all these years. Except he shows it more."

"At a race in West Palm Beach a couple of years ago, it was pouring. Michael was leading. Mario was going nuts. He finally ran up to the flag man and started shouting at him to stop the race. Well, they didn't stop the race. Michael won and afterward said he was just fine, he didn't want the race stopped."

On Sunday, she will root for her son to win and her son to finish second. Michael, she said, has years of glory ahead of him.

The New York Times/Mary Ann Caro
Rookie Michael Andretti will start the Indianapolis 500 ahead of his father, Mario, top and in racer.

Top European Pros Make the Grade on PGA Tour

Reuters

MILAN — The brilliance of Severiano Ballesteros, Nick Faldo and Bernhard Langer has convinced the United States that Europe's top professional golfers are no longer second-class citizens.

In recognition, the American PGA tour, the golf world's toughest and richest competitive environment, has relaxed rules governing foreign players' competing in "home" events that conflict with PGA dates.

Before he accepted his U.S. players card, Ballesteros insisted that home events no longer mean only the circuit in his native Spain, but all European tour events. The PGA agreed.

West German Langer, when he decides to take his card (he has already won more than enough prize money to do so) will similarly benefit.

The Americans have made another notable change in acknowledging Europe's emerging golf power. It followed last fall's Ryder Cup matches in Florida, when Jack Nicklaus' team counted itself fortunate to have won, by one point, over Tony Jacklin's Europeans.

Because it was based on points gathered over a specific period, that particular U.S. side included neither the current U.S. Open champion, Larry Nelson, nor PGA titlist Hal Sutton. To strengthen their hand against the Europeans, the Americans have changed their cup qualification rules so that the side competing in 1983 in the English midlands will automatically include the open and PGA champions.

Faldo confirmed the power of the top European professionals by winning the recent Heritage Classic, the first British success in the United States since Jacklin won the U.S. Open in 1972. Faldo's 66-67-68-69 equaled Tom Watson's 14-under-par record for the event, and Faldo finished the way Americans like their tournament golf — with a jaw-gasp birdie for a one-stroke victory over Tom Kite.

So far this year Faldo has started

14 tournaments and finished in the top 10 four times. His earnings of \$150,771 put him among the top 15 PGA money winners.

Faldo has often overshadowed Ballesteros this year after comfortably pushing the Spaniard into second place in the European tour campaign, and on the tour itself.

Sponsors, who have put up a record \$4.8 million in 1984, are trying to lure Europe instead of the U.S. stars to grace their tournament fields.

Briton Sandy Lyle is taking every opportunity he can get to gain his

successes of Ballesteros, Faldo and Langer (and such other European tour products as Greg Norman of Australia and South African Nick Price) is having its effect on an American tour campaigner, and on the tour itself.

Sponsors, who have put up a record \$4.8 million in 1984, are trying to lure Europe instead of the U.S. stars to grace their tournament fields.

Briton Sandy Lyle is taking every

opportunity he can get to gain his

successes of Ballesteros, Faldo and Langer (and such other European tour products as Greg Norman of Australia and South African Nick Price) is having its effect on an American tour campaigner, and on the tour itself.

Sponsors, who have put up a record \$4.8 million in 1984, are trying to lure Europe instead of the U.S. stars to grace their tournament fields.

Briton Sandy Lyle is taking every

opportunity he can get to gain his

successes of Ballesteros, Faldo and Langer (and such other European tour products as Greg Norman of Australia and South African Nick Price) is having its effect on an American tour campaigner, and on the tour itself.

Sponsors, who have put up a record \$4.8 million in 1984, are trying to lure Europe instead of the U.S. stars to grace their tournament fields.

Briton Sandy Lyle is taking every

opportunity he can get to gain his

successes of Ballesteros, Faldo and Langer (and such other European tour products as Greg Norman of Australia and South African Nick Price) is having its effect on an American tour campaigner, and on the tour itself.

Sponsors, who have put up a record \$4.8 million in 1984, are trying to lure Europe instead of the U.S. stars to grace their tournament fields.

Briton Sandy Lyle is taking every

opportunity he can get to gain his

successes of Ballesteros, Faldo and Langer (and such other European tour products as Greg Norman of Australia and South African Nick Price) is having its effect on an American tour campaigner, and on the tour itself.

Sponsors, who have put up a record \$4.8 million in 1984, are trying to lure Europe instead of the U.S. stars to grace their tournament fields.

Briton Sandy Lyle is taking every

opportunity he can get to gain his

successes of Ballesteros, Faldo and Langer (and such other European tour products as Greg Norman of Australia and South African Nick Price) is having its effect on an American tour campaigner, and on the tour itself.

Sponsors, who have put up a record \$4.8 million in 1984, are trying to lure Europe instead of the U.S. stars to grace their tournament fields.

Briton Sandy Lyle is taking every

opportunity he can get to gain his

successes of Ballesteros, Faldo and Langer (and such other European tour products as Greg Norman of Australia and South African Nick Price) is having its effect on an American tour campaigner, and on the tour itself.

Sponsors, who have put up a record \$4.8 million in 1984, are trying to lure Europe instead of the U.S. stars to grace their tournament fields.

Briton Sandy Lyle is taking every

opportunity he can get to gain his

successes of Ballesteros, Faldo and Langer (and such other European tour products as Greg Norman of Australia and South African Nick Price) is having its effect on an American tour campaigner, and on the tour itself.

Sponsors, who have put up a record \$4.8 million in 1984, are trying to lure Europe instead of the U.S. stars to grace their tournament fields.

Briton Sandy Lyle is taking every

opportunity he can get to gain his

successes of Ballesteros, Faldo and Langer (and such other European tour products as Greg Norman of Australia and South African Nick Price) is having its effect on an American tour campaigner, and on the tour itself.

Sponsors, who have put up a record \$4.8 million in 1984, are trying to lure Europe instead of the U.S. stars to grace their tournament fields.

Briton Sandy Lyle is taking every

opportunity he can get to gain his

successes of Ballesteros, Faldo and Langer (and such other European tour products as Greg Norman of Australia and South African Nick Price) is having its effect on an American tour campaigner, and on the tour itself.

Sponsors, who have put up a record \$4.8 million in 1984, are trying to lure Europe instead of the U.S. stars to grace their tournament fields.

Briton Sandy Lyle is taking every

opportunity he can get to gain his

successes of Ballesteros, Faldo and Langer (and such other European tour products as Greg Norman of Australia and South African Nick Price) is having its effect on an American tour campaigner, and on the tour itself.

Sponsors, who have put up a record \$4.8 million in 1984, are trying to lure Europe instead of the U.S. stars to grace their tournament fields.

Briton Sandy Lyle is taking every

opportunity he can get to gain his

successes of Ballesteros, Faldo and Langer (and such other European tour products as Greg Norman of Australia and South African Nick Price) is having its effect on an American tour campaigner, and on the tour itself.

Sponsors, who have put up a record \$4.8 million in 1984, are trying to lure Europe instead of the U.S. stars to grace their tournament fields.

Briton Sandy Lyle is taking every

opportunity he can get to gain his

successes of Ballesteros, Faldo and Langer (and such other European tour products as Greg Norman of Australia and South African Nick Price) is having its effect on an American tour campaigner, and on the tour itself.

Sponsors, who have put up a record \$4.8 million in 1984, are trying to lure Europe instead of the U.S. stars to grace their tournament fields.

Briton Sandy Lyle is taking every

opportunity he can get to gain his

successes of Ballesteros, Faldo and Langer (and such other European tour products as Greg Norman of Australia and South African Nick Price) is having its effect on an American tour campaigner, and on the tour itself.

Sponsors, who have put up a record \$4.8 million in 1984, are trying to lure Europe instead of the U.S. stars to grace their tournament fields.

Briton Sandy Lyle is taking every

opportunity he can get to gain his

successes of Ballesteros, Faldo and Langer (and such other European tour products as Greg Norman of Australia and South African Nick Price) is having its effect on an American tour campaign

ART BUCHWALD

Medical Food Practice

WASHINGTON — I have a friend who is a hospital administrator. When I saw him the other day he was very depressed.

"I've just been to my hospital's board meeting," he said. "They okayed a \$5-million nuclear scanner, but refused to let me pay \$45,000 for a new chef."

"Why is that?"

"They said food has nothing to do with medicine, and the hospital was losing too much money on the kitchen as it was."

"You would think that decent meals would have as much effect on people getting well as anything in a hospital."

"I tried to make that case, and they all looked at me as if I was crazy. They said sick people don't really care what they're served. Since there was so much pressure on the board to hold costs down, the only place they could cut them was in the food."

"Can't you get the medical staff of your hospital to help you get some decent meals for your patients?"

"The doctors are afraid to speak up when it comes to the food because they believe that if we spend more money feeding our patients it will stop the hospital from buying new equipment. They've told me off the record, that they try never to make their rounds while the patients are eating off their plastic trays, because it makes them sick to their stomachs."

"What do you believe hospital food has traditionally been so bad?"

"Very little research has been done on the subject. If a patient doesn't eat, the doctor usually prescribes more tests to find out what



Buchwald

is wrong. Instead of sending more blood down to the lab, they would probably find the answer if they sent the meat down and had it analyzed. I'm sure they would be shocked when the results came back."

"But there must be some learned men in the medical profession who are aware that the food going into their patients could be retarding their recovery."

"They're reluctant to speak up because all their colleagues would laugh at them. I know one physician who did a study with sick white rats. He fed half of them a typical hospital meal consisting of a piece of gray boiled fish, a half-cooked portion of noodles, and jelly in a paper cup. The other half were fed broiled shrimp, chicken and matzo balls, and a French crème caramel on china plates. The rats who had the boiled fish refused to eat their meals and got sick, and the ones who ate the chicken and matzo balls became well in no time. With scientific evidence to prove his case, the doctor delivered a paper before the American Medical Association, proposing medical institutions put as much money in their food as they do in their equipment."

"What happened?"

"Blue Cross brought him up on charges of malpractice for trying to bankrupt the American hospital system."

"I can see where that would discourage all future research in nutrition."

"One of the biggest problems in trying to improve the quality of hospital food is that students, when going to medical school, have no choice but to eat hospital food when they are in training and they complete their residency. Therefore, many of them are oblivious to how bad it really is. I've seen patients in my hospital who have taken their plastic trays and thrown them on the floor in rage. Instead of a doctor trying to find out why he did it, he prescribes tranquilizers to calm the person down."

"Do you think if hospitals served better food, the patients would get well faster and be out of the hospital much quicker?"

"It's hard to say because no hospital has ever been rich enough to afford it."

Museum Gets 29 Ceramics

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Free Gallery of Art said Tuesday it has acquired 29 rare Chinese ceramic objects, some more than 3,000 years old, from the collection of an unidentified American-born antique dealer who once lived in China.

LEGAL NOTICES

MOVING

ALLIED VAN LINES

INTERNATIONAL

PARIS Desbordes International [013] 343 23 64

FRANKFURT Int'l Services, U.M.S. [0611] 250046

DUESSELDORF Ratingen, U.M.S. [02102] 45023

MUNICH I.M.S. [089] 142244

LONDON American Int'l Moving [011] 953 3636

USA Allied Lines Int'l Corp [0101] 312-681-8100

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUBSCRIBE to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND SAVE.

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 40% on the newsstand price, depending on your country of residence.

For details on the special introductory offer, write to:

BIT Subscriptions Department, 120 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, Paris 75116, France. Or fax: Tel: 747-07-09

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC

Contact our local distributor:

International Herald Tribune 1003 Tce Sung Chon Building 24-34 Haneulkyo Road HONG KONG

Tel: 852 3-266-26

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in English daily. Paris: 634 59 65.

CALL US FOR YOUR NEXT MOVE

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

CANNE RESIDENTIAL AREA

SAINT-TROPEZ

GREAT BRITAIN

HOLLAND

PARIS & SUBURBS

UK & OFFSHORE COMPANIES FROM \$78

A-CLASS FURNISHED HOMES TO RENT

OFFICES FOR RENT

INDUSTRIAL

HAZARDOUS WASTE

INDUSTRIAL

HAZARDOUS WASTE

HAZARDOUS WASTE